



# A Portrait of Marrickville

compared with Sydney

January 2011

The residents of Marrickville
Indicators of needs
Recent economic activity
Local capacities
Production in Marrickville
Local businesses
Marrickville's workforce
The nature of local jobs
Labour demand and supply

This Portrait describes some of the socio-economic characteristics of Marrickville which are important to local economic and social development. It examines the state of the local economy and labour market using data from a variety of sources, comparing Marrickville's features with those found in Sydney, in order to help direct attention to industries and occupations where labour market initiatives might be fruitful.

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# A Portrait of Marrickville

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# Introduction

This Portrait describes some of the socio-economic characteristics of Marrickville which are important to local economic and social development. It examines the state of the local economy and labour market using data from a variety of sources, comparing Marrickville's features with those found in Sydney, in order to help direct attention to industries and occupations where labour market initiatives might be fruitful.

The Portrait aims to paint a verbal and graphic picture of local economic activity by blending the detail available only from the Census with more recent sources. Population and employment estimates are to 2010; business, taxpayer and other economic data to 2008. The sources are described below, and referenced under each table.

The data is assembled into six sections, each consisting of a number of topics. Most topics are one page long, consisting of a table of data, one or two illustrative graphs, and text pointing out key features. Most tables show the number and proportion of people in each category for the topic (eg industries), the male-female ratio, the comparative proportions in another area, and the change over time.

The Portrait uses data from a number of sources, indicated by the table footnotes. Data from the 2006 and 2001 Censuses are generally from published data sets called Profiles. Tables are referenced by the ABS Table number, such as B02 or W05, where the 'B' tables are from the Basic Community Profile (counting residents), 'W' from the Working Population Profile (counting workers), and 'U' from the 2001 Usual Residents Profile (counting residents). Data from the ABS National Regional Profile, published 2010, is referenced by an NRP Table number (1-4). Recent employment data is published by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

In the tables, a gender ratio is usually shown, so that differences between males and females can be seen. Men and women tend to work in different occupations and industries. The gender ratio is generally the ratio of numbers, shown according to which gender is larger. Where there are more men than women, say 120 to 60, the gender ratio is shown in blue as **2:1 M:F**. All males is shown as '**M**'. Conversely, 60 women to 20 men would be shown as **3:1 F:M**, and all women as '**F**'. If there is the same number of men and women, the ratio is shown as '='.

## Disclaimer

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# Overview

Marrickville is a council in New South Wales with an area of 17 sq. kilometres. At 30 June, 2009, Marrickville's population was estimated by the ABS to be 4,521, with an average age around 38 years.

Over 2005 to 2009, the estimated population rose by 3,051, an annual rate of 43.0%. At this rate, it would be 79,053 by 2010 and 83,082 by 2015.

Marrickville had a population density of 185 persons per sq.km. (362 over Sydney).

The table below summarises the latest ABS population estimates for Marrickville from 2005 to 2009. The projected populations in 2010 and 2015 are based on change continuing at the estimated rate since 2005.

At 30 June 2006, the Estimated Resident Population of Marrickville was 75,546 while the August 2006 Census counted 71,812 residents, so Census counts in this report are about 5% under the likely number of residents.

Population of Marrickville	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change, % p.a. 2005–2009	Trend 2010	2015
• males	37,105	37,432	37,853	38,290	38,668	1,563 up 1.0% pa	39,069	41,137
• females	38,115	38,114	38,641	39,190	39,603	1,488 up 1.0% pa	39,984	41,945
<b>residents</b>	<b>75,220</b>	<b>75,546</b>	<b>76,494</b>	<b>77,480</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>3,051 dn 43.0% pa</b>	<b>79,053</b>	<b>83,082</b>

Source: ABS National Regional Profile (NRP) 2008 Table 2; ABS 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia. Change is annual rate from 2004 to latest data: 2009 for total population and 2008 for male-female estimates. Male-female estimates for 2010 and later are based on 2008 proportions applied to projection from 2009 total.

## The residents of Marrickville

The Portrait starts by introducing the residents of Marrickville. The population's age-sex profile and how this is changing are examined, in terms of ages, life-stages and generations. Key features include:

- There were more people in the birthing age stage of life, and fewer in the high school stage, and in the primary school stage, relative to Sydney.
- Among generations, Generation Y and Generation Z are increasing, mostly at the cost of Generation X.
- Residents lived in 28,087 households: 59% were family households, 31% single persons and 10% shared.

## Indicators of needs

The second section examines some indicators of need within Marrickville, including the numbers receiving Government pensions and allowances, relative incomes, and poor English language skills.

- In mid-2008, there were 13,075 residents of Marrickville receiving the 6 main forms of income support, with 6,479 residents receiving the Age Pension and 2,646 receiving the Disability Support Pension.
- The average income was around \$785 a week in mid-2006, \$59 higher than Sydney's \$726 .
- In 2006, 23% of adults in Marrickville received low-incomes, less than \$250 a week (27% across Sydney.)
- 34% of residents were born overseas in 2006, 3% more than Sydney but 4% lower than in 2001.
- The main overseas birthplaces were United Kingdom (4.1%), Greece (3.6%) and Vietnam (3.3%).
- The biggest increases over 2001–2006 was in the proportion born in Australia, up 2.3%.
- 33% of residents did not speak English at home: most commonly speaking Greek (6%), Vietnamese (4%) and Arabic (3%).
- In 2006, 1,078 Marrickville residents were Indigenous, 1.5% of residents compared with 1.1% in Sydney.

## Recent economic activity

Some local level data has been released by the Government since the 2006 Census, providing glimpses of the current state of economic activity. Among the indicators explored here are employment, unemployment,

- In Sept 2010, Marrickville's labour force was estimated at 54,159. The labour force had risen by 240 since March 2009.

- Marrickville's unemployment was estimated at 2,611 in Sept 2010, a rate of 4.8%.
- In the 2008 financial year, there were 49,970 registered taxpayers in Marrickville with an average taxable income of \$48,315 (\$929 a week).
- Of these residents, 43,138 were wage earners, 68% of residents aged 15 to 75, which was 3% higher than in Sydney.
- In the year to 30 June 2010, 164 dwellings were approved for construction in Marrickville, with a total value of \$17.8 million. Approvals were given for 20 houses and 66 other dwellings.
- At 31 March, 2009, Marrickville had 40,097 registered vehicles, which had risen by 3,304 since 2005.

## Local capacities

The resources and capacities of a community affect the design of many community programs. In this section, the focus is on indicators of the capacities of the local labour force – the employment, qualifications, occupations and incomes of the working residents of Marrickville. Information is sourced from the Census and more recent taxation data.

- 62% of residents aged 15+ reported having a tertiary qualification in 2006, similar to Sydney at 57%.
- In the 2006 Census, the most common occupations of employed residents were managers and administrators, labourers and related workers and middle clerical / service workers.

## Production

The industries and businesses in Marrickville are examined, using Census and more recent data from the Australian Tax Office to investigate changes since 2001.

- The largest industries in 2006 were manufacturing (4,209 jobs), retail trade (2,644), wholesale trade (2,173), and education & training (1,941).
- Over 2001–2006, the industries which grew most in employment were public service (545 more jobs), media / telecommunications (355 more) and accommodation & food (343 more).
- 7,674 businesses were registered in Marrickville at June 2007; 58% were non-employing (eg sole trader).
- From June 2005 to June 2007, the number of businesses in Marrickville fell by 93.

## The workforce

The Census collects information on where people work, as well as where they live, and this allows the ABS to compile a profile of all the people who work in an area, the local workforce. In 2006, the workforce of Marrickville was counted as 23,059. This section examines the characteristics of this workforce, looking at their ages, occupations, working patterns and cultures.

- From 2001 to 2006, Marrickville's workforce decreased by 733 jobs from 23,792 to 23,059 workers, with a loss of 690 male workers and 43 female workers.
- The average age of Marrickville's workforce, 40.8, was one year 4 months older than Sydney's, with relatively more workers aged 50–54 yrs, 45–49 yrs and 40–44 yrs.
- 28% of Marrickville's jobs were part-time and 72% were full-time in 2006.
- The largest occupational groups in Marrickville's workforce in 2006 were professionals (20%), technicians and trades workers (15%) and managers (14%).
- The fastest-growing occupations in Marrickville over 2001–2006 were professionals, intermediate clerical, sales, service, associate professionals and managers and administrators.
- Overall, 61% of Marrickville's workforce had tertiary (post-school) qualifications, 4% fewer than Sydney.
- 45% of those working in Marrickville were born overseas, compared with 36% of those working in Sydney.
- The most common overseas birthplaces were China, Vietnam and the UK.

## Local jobs

This section examines in more detail the nature of jobs in Marrickville, and changes since 2001.

- In the 2006 Census, 76% of Marrickville's workforce were employees, 22% were small-business owner-managers and 2% worked in a family business.
- The private sector engaged 91% of Marrickville's workforce in 2006, with 6% employed by the State Government and 2% employed by a Local Government.
- The average working week in Marrickville in 2006 was 36.9 hours (36.8 in Sydney).
- In August 2006, the average worker's income was \$829 a week, which was 85% of the Sydney workforce average, \$975. The incomes of the workforce gives a good indication of local wages.
- The most common types of occupations in Marrickville's jobs were professionals, technicians and trades workers, and managers. The fastest growing between 2001 and 2006 were associate professionals and advanced clerical and service.

## **The labour balance**

The final section looks in more detail at the balance between the demand for labour in Marrickville – represented by the local workforce, and the supply of labour from Marrickville – the working population. Places like Marrickville with more working residents than local workforce have a positive labour balance, so the area effectively exports labour (usually to nearby employment centres).

- In Marrickville in 2006, there were 37,788 working residents and 23,059 local workers (jobs). This means that Marrickville was a net exporter of 14,729 workers, equivalent to 39% of the employed residents working elsewhere.
- Proportionally, the age groups with the best ratio of local jobs to workers were 75+ years, 65–74 years, and 55–64 years.
- There were few occupations where there were more local jobs than resident workers. The smallest labour imbalances, offering possibly the best opportunities for getting local jobs, were among: female drivers & operators, male drivers & operators, female labourers, and male sales workers.
- Across industries, the largest job surpluses (or local labour shortages) were for technicians & trades workers in manufacturing; drivers & operators in manufacturing; labourers in manufacturing; managers in manufacturing.

# The residents of Marrickville

## Population, 2009

The most recent year for which ABS estimates of the ages of males and females is available for Marrickville is 2009. This data is illustrated in the Age Tree graph, which shows, in the darker bars, the proportions of men (right) and women (left) in each age group. The lighter background bars show the proportions in Sydney for comparison, but can be made to show Marrickville in 2005.

At 30 June, 2009, Marrickville had an estimated resident population of 78,271, with an average age around 37.6 years, which was 0.5 years older than in Sydney.

Marrickville's population had larger proportions aged 30 to 34 years, 35 to 39 years and 25 to 29 years, and smaller proportions aged 10 to 14 years, 15 to 19 years and 5 to 9 years, compared to Sydney.

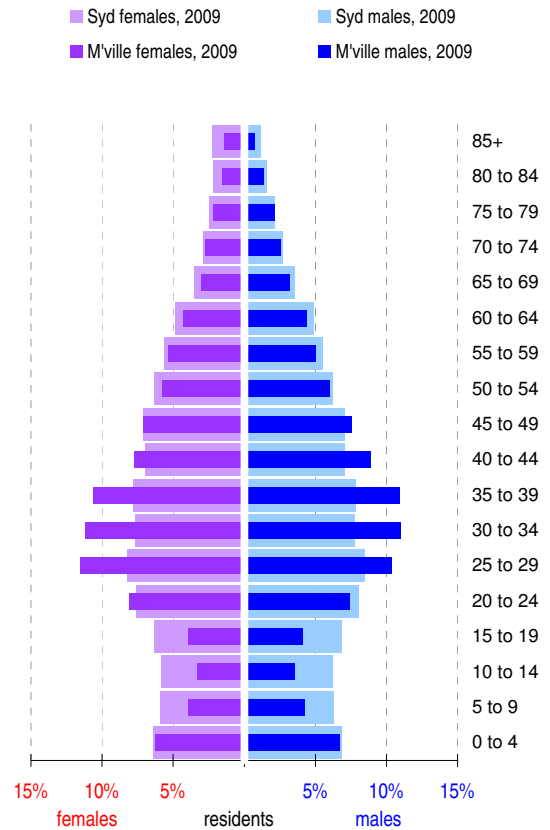
The age groups whose numbers increased fastest over 2005 to 2009 were:

- 80 to 84 years (up 6.2% a year),
- 60 to 64 years (up 4.6% a year), and
- 85+ years (up 4.1% a year).

The age groups whose numbers fell fastest were:

- 30 to 34 years (down 1.6% a year),
- 15 to 19 years (down 1.4% a year), and
- 20 to 24 years (down 1.2% a year).

## Marrickville Age Tree



Estimated population of Marrickville	residents, 2009				% residents in age groups			Change 2005 – 2009		
	males	females	residents	gender ratio	M'ville	Syd	diff.	2005	change	% pa
0 to 4 years	2,600	2,484	5,084	1.05 M:F	6.5%	6.6%	0.1% less	4,356	up 728	up 3.9%
5 to 9 years	1,631	1,554	3,185	1.05 M:F	4.1%	6.1%	2.0% less	3,046	up 139	up 1.1%
10 to 14 years	1,373	1,310	2,683	1.05 M:F	3.4%	6.0%	2.6% less	2,808	dn 125	dn 1.1%
15 to 19 years	1,580	1,564	3,144	1.01 M:F	4.0%	6.6%	2.6% less	3,333	dn 189	dn 1.4%
20 to 24 years	2,872	3,194	6,066	1.11 F:M	7.7%	7.8%	0.1% less	6,357	dn 291	dn 1.2%
25 to 29 years	3,996	4,564	8,560	1.14 F:M	10.9%	8.3%	2.6% more	8,069	up 491	up 1.5%
30 to 34 years	4,256	4,431	8,687	1.04 F:M	11.1%	7.7%	3.4% more	9,271	dn 584	dn 1.6%
35 to 39 years	4,221	4,190	8,411	1.01 M:F	10.7%	7.8%	2.9% more	7,711	up 700	up 2.2%
40 to 44 years	3,424	3,074	6,498	1.11 M:F	8.3%	7.0%	1.3% more	6,619	dn 121	dn 0.5%
45 to 49 years	2,928	2,822	5,750	1.04 M:F	7.3%	7.1%	0.3% more	5,244	up 506	up 2.3%
50 to 54 years	2,321	2,285	4,606	1.02 M:F	5.9%	6.3%	0.4% less	4,463	up 143	up 0.8%
55 to 59 years	1,942	2,113	4,055	1.09 F:M	5.2%	5.6%	0.4% less	3,712	up 343	up 2.2%
60 to 64 years	1,680	1,688	3,368	1.00 F:M	4.3%	4.9%	0.6% less	2,814	up 554	up 4.6%
65 to 69 years	1,235	1,212	2,447	1.02 M:F	3.1%	3.5%	0.4% less	2,327	up 120	up 1.3%
70 to 74 years	981	1,095	2,076	1.12 F:M	2.7%	2.8%	0.1% less	1,931	up 145	up 1.8%
75 to 79 years	823	847	1,670	1.03 F:M	2.1%	2.3%	0.2% less	1,547	up 123	up 1.9%
80 to 84 years	520	619	1,139	1.19 F:M	1.5%	1.8%	0.4% less	896	up 243	up 6.2%
85+ years	285	557	842	1.95 F:M	1.1%	1.7%	0.6% less	716	up 126	up 4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,668</b>	<b>39,603</b>	<b>78,271</b>	<b>1.02 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>75,220</b>	<b>up 3,051</b>	<b>up 1.0%</b>
<b>average age</b>	<b>37.4 yrs</b>	<b>37.9 yrs</b>	<b>37.6 yrs</b>		<b>37.6 yrs</b>	<b>37.2 yrs</b>	<b>0.5 more</b>	<b>37.1 yrs</b>	<b>0.5 more</b>	

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Table 2.

Table notes: In this and later tables, the gender ratio is either the number of males divided by the number of females if more males (shown in blue as 1.25 M:F), OR the number of females divided by the number of males if more females, shown in red as 1.25 F:M).

In columns, extreme high or low results are printed in bold. Differences are calculated by subtraction, so 6% v 2% is '4% more'.

## Life stages

When planning for communities and services, understanding changes in the relative sizes of populations in different life stages is important. Here, eight life-stages are considered. The three youngest (pre-school, primary and high school) and the oldest (70+) are mainly out of the workforce. There are four workforce age groups – tertiary-age (18–24), birthing-age (25–39), prime-age (40–54), and retiring (55–69).

Compared with Sydney, Marrickville's life stages that was significantly larger in 2009 was the birthing age (25–39 years), which had 8.9% more of the population.

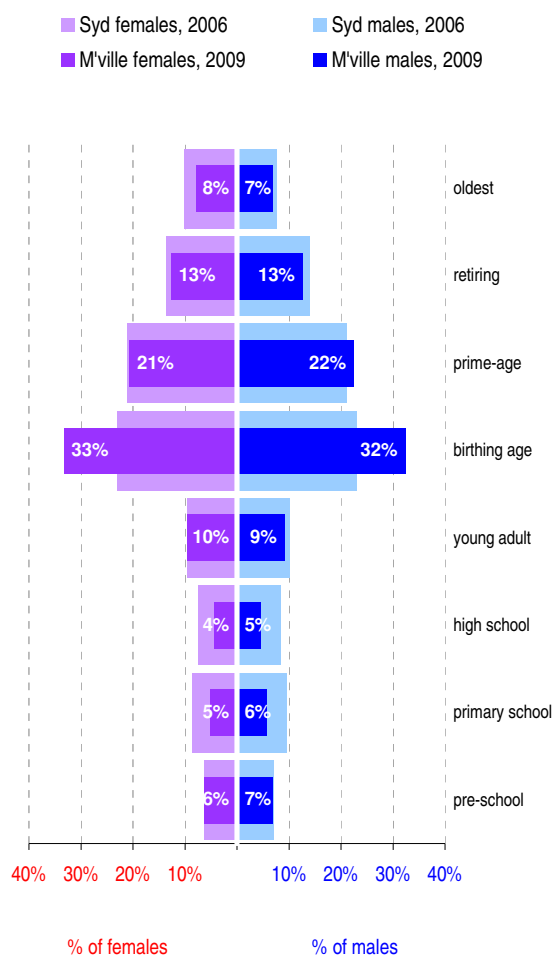
Marrickville had noticeably fewer people in the high school (12–17 years) stage of life, with 3.1% fewer, and fewer also in the primary school (5–11 years) stage, with 3.1% fewer.

Over 2001 to 2009, the retiring (55–69 years) age group grew most, as a proportion of Marrickville's residents, gaining another 1.2% of the population, with the pre-school (0–4 years) group also growing, up by 0.9%. Offsetting this were declines in the relative size of other life stages, such as the young adult (18–24 years) group, down by 1.3%, and the primary school (5–11 years) group down by 1.0%.

For most communities with reasonably large populations, the gender ratio is under 1.05, with the number of males and females within 5% of each other. Because more babies are male, but women tend to live longer, a male majority generally indicates a younger population, while a female majority suggests an older population. In Marrickville in 2009, there was a female majority with a gender ratio of 1.02 females per male.

Within Marrickville, the gender ratio ranged from 1.06 males per female among prime-age residents and 1.05 males per female among primary school residents, to 1.20 females per male in the oldest and 1.09 females per male in the young adult life stage.

### Life stages



Life stages	M'ville, 2009		% in Syd 2009	M'ville's difference	Marrickville, 2009			M'ville in Census		diff., 2001 Census to 2009
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio	2006	2001	
pre-school (0–4 years)	5,084	6.5%	6.6%	0.1% less	6.7%	6.3%	1.05 M:F	6.0%	5.6%	0.9% more
primary school (5–11 years)	4,258	5.4%	8.5%	3.1% less	5.6%	5.2%	1.05 M:F	5.7%	6.4%	1.0% less
high school (12–17 years)	3,496	4.5%	7.6%	3.1% less	4.6%	4.4%	1.03 M:F	4.6%	5.1%	0.7% less
young adult (18–24 years)	7,324	9.4%	10.4%	1.1% less	9.1%	9.6%	1.09 F:M	9.7%	10.7%	1.3% less
birthing age (25–39 years)	25,658	32.8%	23.8%	8.9% more	32.3%	33.3%	1.06 F:M	32.6%	32.5%	0.3% more
prime age (40–54 years)	16,854	21.5%	20.4%	1.1% more	22.4%	20.7%	1.06 M:F	21.9%	21.2%	0.4% more
retiring (55–69 years)	9,870	12.6%	14.0%	1.4% less	12.6%	12.7%	1.03 F:M	12.2%	11.4%	1.2% more
oldest (70+ years)	5,727	7.3%	8.6%	1.3% less	6.7%	7.9%	1.20 F:M	7.3%	7.1%	0.2% more
<b>residents</b>	<b>78,271</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.02 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: The data for after 2006 is of the Estimated Resident Population from ABS National Regional Profile Table 2; other data is the resident population from Census profiles (BCP 2006 Table B04 and URP 2001 Table U04). The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions. The change from 2001 is calculated by subtracting the percentages.

# Generations

People are grouped into generations according to when they were born, and generations tend to have different aspirations and values, influenced by major events in their different lifetimes. The relative sizes and changes in the generations in a community affect its overall culture. With no incoming population, older generations with higher mortality rates will decline proportionally; younger generations will become a larger proportion of the population and have more influence on community culture.

Statistically, generations are counted as 15 years long (three Censuses). The first 'named' generation, the Baby-boomers, was born between 1946 and 1961, followed by Generation X, born 1961 to 1976, and Generation Y, born 1976 to 1991. Before these were two generations referred to here as the Wartime generation (born 1931-1946) and the Veterans (born pre-1931). The most recent generation, Generation Z was born between 1991 and 2006, so a third were not yet born at the 2001 Census.

Since 2001, Marrickville has been undergoing generational change with Generation Y and Generation Z increasing their share of the population, mostly at the cost of Generation X, and to a lesser extent, Baby-boomers residents.

The size of the Veterans generation, aged over 79 in 2010, is shrinking as age takes its toll. In Marrickville, their proportion of the population fell by 4% to 3% over 2001–2009. There were 1.30 females per male.

The Wartime generation (aged 64 to 78 in 2010) grew up through World War 2 then raised their baby-boom children. Their population share decreased by 3% from 2001 to 2009 to 9%. The gender ratio was 1.03 females per male.

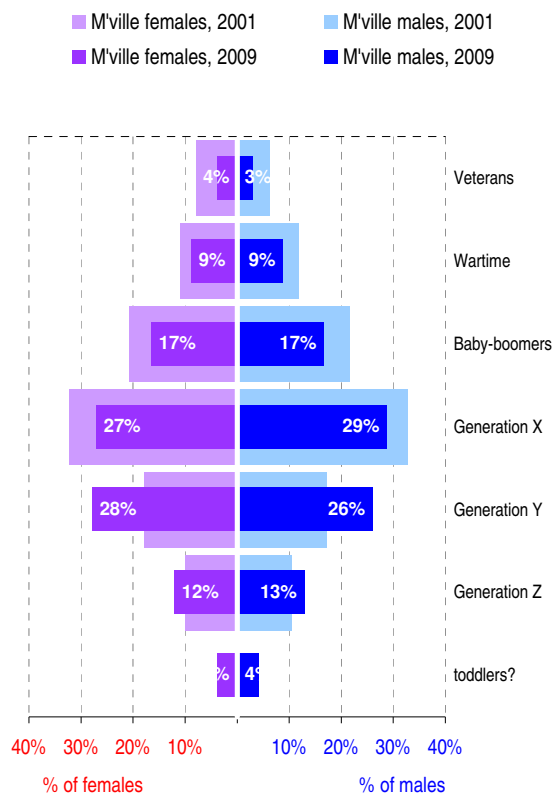
Baby-boomers (49 to 63 in 2010), were the third largest generation in Marrickville with 12,982 residents, 18% of the population. Their share of the population decreased by 4.6% over 2001–2009. There were 1.01 females per male.

Generation X, aged 34–48 in 2010, was the largest generation. Their population share decreased by 4.6% since 2001 to 28%, while their gender ratio was reasonably balanced, with 1.03 males per female.

The youngest full generation in 2001, Gen Y (19 to 33 in 2010), numbered 21,096 in 2009. Their share of the population had risen by 9.4% since 2001 to 27% in 2009, which was 3.6% larger than in Sydney. This generation had 1.10 females per male.

Over 2001–2006, Generation Z increased in size as the last of their generation were born. In 2009, they were the fourth largest generation in Marrickville with 13% of the population, up 2% from 2001. Their share here was 6% smaller than in Sydney.

## Generations



Generations	M'ville, 2009		% in Syd	M'ville's difference	M'ville, 2009			M'ville in Census		change 2001-2009
	residents	percent			males	females	ratio	2006	2001	
Veterans (pre 1931)	2,649	3%	4%	1.1% less	3%	4%	1.30 F:M	5%	7%	3.7% less
Wartime (1931–46)	6,872	9%	10%	0.9% less	9%	9%	1.03 F:M	10%	11%	2.6% less
Baby-boomers (1946–1961)	12,982	17%	18%	1.0% less	17%	17%	1.01 F:M	19%	21%	4.6% less
Generation X (1961–1976)	21,834	28%	22%	5.7% more	29%	27%	1.03 M:F	31%	32%	4.6% less
Generation Y (1976–1991)	21,096	27%	23%	3.6% more	26%	28%	1.10 F:M	22%	18%	9.4% more
Generation Z (1991–2006)	9,788	13%	19%	6.2% less	13%	12%	1.04 M:F	14%	10%	2.3% more
Generation ? (2006–2008)	3,050	4%	4%	0.1% less	4%	4%	1.05 M:F			
<b>residents</b>	<b>78,271</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.03 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: The data labelled ERP is of the Estimated Resident Population from ABS National Regional Profile Table 2 for 2009; other data is the resident population from Census profiles (BCP 2006 Table B04 and URP 2001 Table U04). The male:female ratio is the ratio of their numbers, not their proportions. The 2009 population excludes those aged under 2, who are in the next (unnamed) generation, so does not add to 100% of the population.

## Types and sizes of households

Households are the fundamental unit of a community, with three broad types - families, single persons, and shared households. The Australian trend is towards more single person households, but locally the types of households are often a reflection of the sizes of dwellings available.

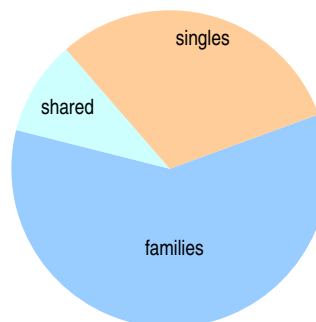
In 2006, Marrickville's residents lived in 28,087 households, of which 59% were family households, 31% were single persons and 10% were shared households. Across Sydney, 73% of households held families, with 23% being singles.

In the Census, people reported the number of residents who usually lived in their household, even if some were away on Census night. Across Marrickville, they reported an average of 2.3 residents per household, including single person households. Family households averaged 3.0 residents, smaller than Sydney's average of 3.3 residents per family.

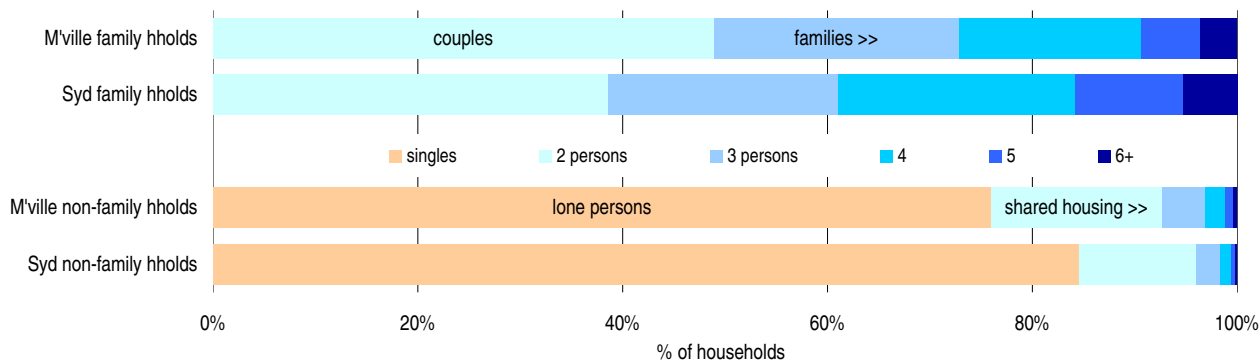
Of the 16,687 family households, 49% had two members (who would be mainly couples), while 24% had three members and 27% had four or more members. By way of comparison, Sydney's family households had 39% with two members (10% fewer), 22% with three (2% fewer), and 39% with four or more members (12% more).

Of the other, non-family households in Marrickville, 8,661 or 76% reported just one usual resident (85% in Sydney). The rest were shared or group housing, with seven in every ten of these having two 'flat-mates' and almost two in every ten having three members.

Types of households in Marrickville



Sizes of households in Marrickville



Usual sizes of households	Number of households (dwellings) of each usual size						total dwellings	est. total residents	av. h'hold size	
	singles	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more			M'ville	Syd
family households		8,162	3,998	2,958	969	600	16,687	49,795	2.98	3.32
non-family households	8,661	1,906	477	226	92	38	11,400	15,572	1.37	1.22
<b>all occupied dwellings 2006</b>	<b>8,661</b>	<b>10,068</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>28,087</b>	<b>65,367</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.75</b>
family hholds in M'ville		49%	24%	18%	6%	4%	100%	av. in 6+ person dwgs: 8.0 persons		
family hholds in Syd		39%	22%	23%	11%	5%	100%			
<b>% of households each size</b>										
non-family hholds in M'ville	76%	17%	4%	2%	1%	0%	100%			
non-fam hholds in Syd	85%	11%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%			

The total of residents is from multiplying the number of households by their sizes, assuming 8 persons per household for those with '6 or more'. This assumption can be varied. The population so calculated will not exactly equal the Census count due to data complexities. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B31

# Indicators of needs

## Pensions and allowances

In mid-2009, there were 13,075 residents of Marrickville receiving the 6 main forms of income support. The largest groups were those receiving the Age Pension (6,479), the Disability Support Pension (2,646), and the Newstart Allowance (2,542).

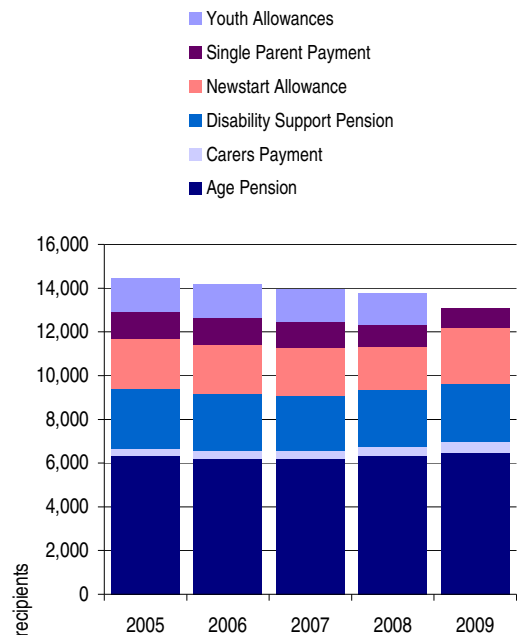
Over the four years since 2005, the total number of recipients of these six payments fell by 26%. The number of Carers Payment recipients increased by 58% and the number of Newstart Allowance recipients rose by 10%. On the other hand, the number of Disability Support Pension recipients fell by 3% and the number of Single Parent Payment recipients fell by 26%.

The Age Pension was received by 79% of the estimated population of residents aged 65+ (67% in Sydney), with the number up by 2% since 2005 (Sydney up by 11%).

The number on Newstart (unemployment benefit) rose by 10% over 2005 to 2009, with 236 more recipients. In 2009, 47% of recipients were long-term unemployed (on Newstart over a year), which was down by 9% since 2005.

The number on Youth Allowance was 'no persons' for 2005, but was 1,441 in 2008.

**Pensions and Allowances in Marrickville**



Pensions and Allowances in Marrickville	number of recipients @ 30 June					change, 2005-09		% of age group, 2009		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	M'ville	Syd	age group	% in M'ville	% in Syd
Age Pension	6,328	6,218	6,189	6,342	<b>6,479</b>	up 2%	up 11%	65+ yrs	79%	67%
Carers Payment	312	340	371	435	<b>492</b>	up 58%	up 75%	15-65 yrs	0.8%	1.0%
Disability Support Pension	2,741	2,600	2,550	2,564	<b>2,646</b>	dn 3%	up 8%	15-65 yrs	4.5%	3.8%
Newstart Allowance	2,306	2,254	2,169	1,996	<b>2,542</b>	up 10%	n.a.	15-65 yrs	4.3%	3.2%
Single Parent Payment	1,241	1,227	1,161	992	<b>916</b>	dn 26%	n.a.	15-44 yrs	2.2%	2.9%
Youth Allowances	1,538	1,525	1,507	1,441	<b>np</b>	n.a.	n.a.	15-24 yrs	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total recipients</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>14,164</b>	<b>13,947</b>	<b>13,770</b>	<b>13,075</b>	<b>dn 26%</b>	<b>up 48%</b>			
Family Tax Benefit A	4,421	4,361	4,206	4,074	<b>4,179</b>	dn 5%	n.a.	15-65 yrs	7.1%	10.6%
Family Tax Benefit B	3,656	3,632	3,630	3,565	<b>3,555</b>	dn 3%	dn 1%	15-44 yrs	6.0%	8.4%
Total Family Tax Benefit recipients	<b>4,579</b>	<b>4,527</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>4,406</b>	dn 4%	dn 1%	15-24 yrs	7.4%	11.0%
% on Newstart > 1 yr, in M'ville	56%	57%	59%	60%	47%	dn 9%				
% on Newstart > 1 yr, in Syd	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.			

Source: ABS NRP Table 1.

The Age Pension is a payment for persons who have reached Age Pension age. Age Pension age depends on the individual's date of birth, as it is being raised progressively from 60 to 67. Most Age Pensions are paid by Centrelink. Some included in Age Pension receive a Disability Pension from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA).

The purpose of Disability Support Pension (DSP) is to provide income support for people who have a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment. DSP is designed to give people an adequate means of support if they are unable to work for at least 15 hours per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program or support. DSP data has been provided by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

Carers Payment is for people who are unable to support themselves through participation in the workforce while caring for someone with a disability, severe medical condition, or who is frail and aged. Carers Payment data has been provided by FaHCSIA

Newstart Allowance is a payment for people who are looking for work and participate in activities designed to increase their chances of finding work. Persons must be aged 21 to 64 to qualify. Newstart Allowance data has been provided by Centrelink.

Youth Allowance is a payment for young people who are studying, undertaking training or an Australian Apprenticeship, looking for work, or sick. Persons must be aged 15 to 24 to qualify. Youth Allowance data has been provided by Centrelink.

Parenting Payment is a payment for persons who are primary carers of children. Parenting Payment data has been provided by Centrelink.

All Government Pensions and allowances data refer to a point in time (i.e. the number of persons receiving payment as at the pay period closest to 30 June each year) and therefore do not represent all the customers in receipt of payments during the entire financial year. Customers who have been suspended or not paid at that point of time are not included in these data.

## Distribution of incomes

The 2006 Census provides information on the distribution of incomes not available in more recent data. The Census found that the average income from all sources of adults (aged 15+) in Marrickville was around \$785 a week, which was \$59 higher than the \$726 average for Sydney. The median (mid-point) income was \$595 a week (\$518 for Sydney). The average income of local women was \$705 and the average of local men was \$869, which was 23% more than the women's.

From 2001 to 2006, average weekly earnings rose 24% across Australia. In Marrickville, the average income rose by about the same (up 26%), suggesting that most income is from wages.

Male average incomes went from \$690 in 2001 to \$869 in 2006, up by 26%; women's from \$554 in 2001 to \$705 in 2006, up by 27%.

In 2006, 23% of adults in Marrickville received low-incomes, defined as less than 30% of average earnings, or \$250 a week (roughly the single pension). Across Sydney, 27% received low incomes.

Another 21% had middle-incomes, up to 70% of average earnings (\$250 to \$600 pw) and 28% got high-incomes, from 70% to 155% of the average (\$600-\$1299 pw). Some 16% were in the highest income group, getting over \$1,300 a week.

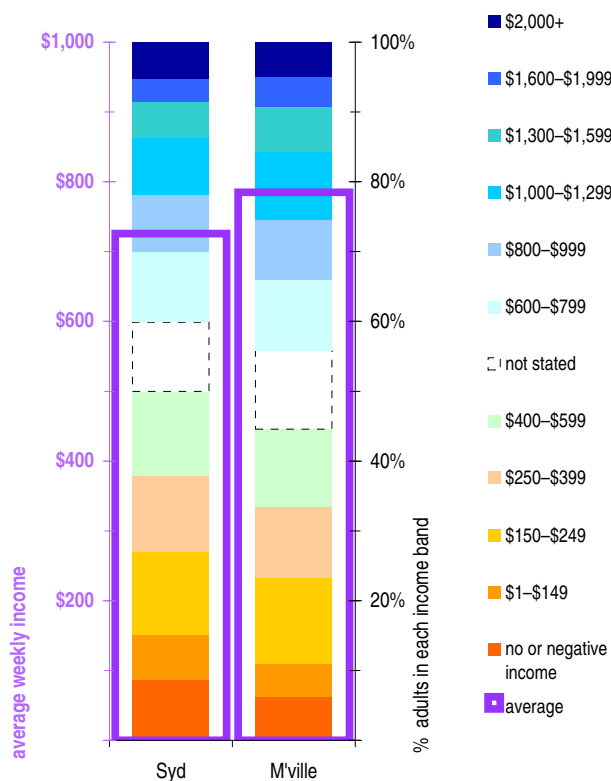
Marrickville had 2% more in the highest income band than Sydney, and 4% fewer in the low income band.

Almost without exception, there are more men than women in the higher income bands, and vice versa. In Marrickville, the gender ratio ranged from 1.9 men per woman earning \$2,000+ to 1.5 women per man earning \$1-\$149.

Adding incomes from the 2006 Census, and inflating for underenumeration, suggests that the total value of personal incomes in Marrickville in 2006 was about \$2,355 million. According to the Tax Office, the total taxable income that year was \$2,013. The difference includes the income of people not registered for tax.

(Note: the table and graph are interactive and can be set to show different age groups or all adults.)

Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs



Incomes of people aged 15+ yrs	M'ville 2006				Marrickville 2006			% of age 15+ yrs, M'ville, 2001	M'ville's change from 2001
	no. aged 15+ yrs	% aged 15+ yrs	% in Syd	M'ville's difference	males 15+ yrs	females 15+ yrs	gender ratio		
no or negative income	3,862	6%	9%	2% less	1,643	2,219	1.4 F:M	6%	up 0.4%
\$1-\$149	2,877	5%	7%	2% less	1,162	1,715	1.5 F:M	7%	dn 2.6%
\$150-\$249	7,704	12%	12%	1% more	3,437	4,267	1.2 F:M	15%	dn 2.1%
\$250-\$399	6,242	10%	11%	1% less	2,662	3,580	1.3 F:M	12%	dn 2.3%
\$400-\$599	6,863	11%	12%	1% less	3,232	3,631	1.1 F:M	15%	dn 3.7%
\$600-\$799	6,215	10%	10%	0% less	3,211	3,004	1.1 M:F	12%	dn 1.9%
\$800-\$999	5,363	9%	8%	1% more	2,733	2,630	1.0 M:F	9%	up 0.1%
\$1,000-\$1,299	5,991	10%	8%	1% more	2,988	3,003	1.0 F:M	6%	up 3.7%
\$1,300-\$1,599	4,006	6%	5%	1% more	2,056	1,950	1.1 M:F	4%	up 2.0%
\$1,600-\$1,999	2,665	4%	3%	1% more	1,529	1,136	1.3 M:F	2%	up 2.2%
\$2,000+	3,055	5%	5%	0% less	2,017	1,038	1.9 M:F	3%	up 2.4%
not stated	7,006	11%	10%	1% more	3,714	3,292	1.1 M:F	9%	up 1.8%
<b>total residents</b>	<b>61,849</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>30,384</b>	<b>31,465</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>average weekly income</b>		<b>\$785</b>	<b>\$726</b>	<b>8% more</b>	<b>\$869</b>	<b>\$705</b>	<b>1.2 M:F</b>	<b>\$622</b>	<b>up 26%</b>

The average weekly income is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each income range by the number of people in that range, using \$3,000 for the \$2000+ range, and dividing by the number who stated their income. The 2001 average is calculated in the same way; the 2001 percentages are by apportioning the numbers from the 2001 income ranges to the 2006 matching ranges. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B16; 2001 Table U28.

From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total weekly earnings increased from \$673 to \$837, by 24%. Men's earnings rose 25% from \$801 to \$1003, while women's rose 22% from \$535 to \$654.

## Birthplaces of residents

In 2006, 55% of Marrickville's residents were born in Australia and 34% were born overseas (in 34 of the 35 places listed in the Census table), with 10% not saying. The proportion born in Australia was 5% less than Sydney, and 2% more than in 2001.

The main overseas birthplaces, and the number and proportion of residents born there, were:

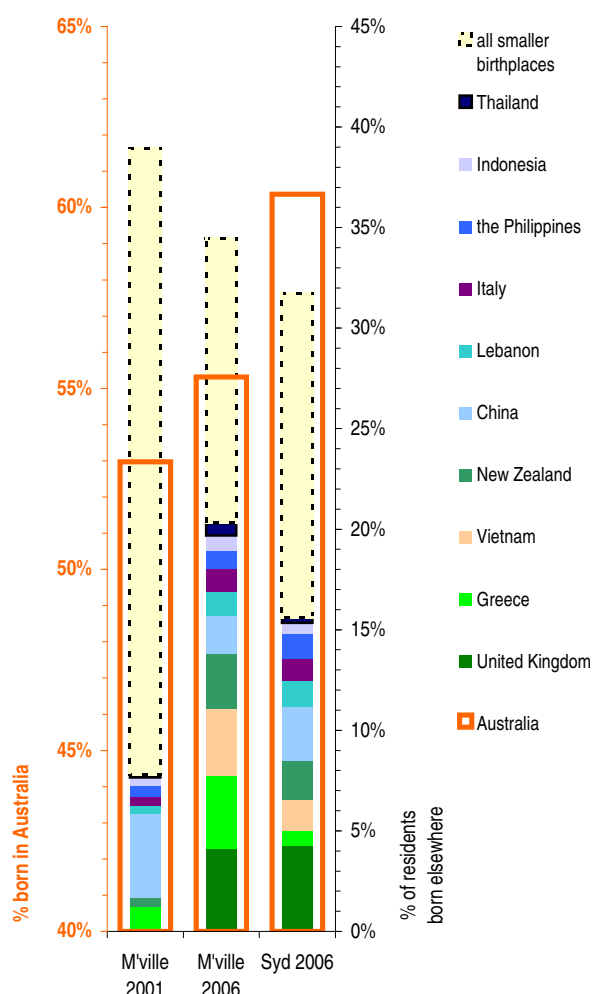
- United Kingdom – 2,950 or 4.1%;
- Greece – 2,613 or 3.6%;
- Vietnam – 2,388 or 3.3%;
- New Zealand – 1,964 or 2.7%;
- China – 1,341 or 1.9%;
- Lebanon – 869 or 1.2%;

The birthplace that increased most as a proportion of the population over the previous five years was Australia, up 2.3%, with the USA up 0.1%. Offsetting this were falling proportions born in Vietnam, China and Greece.

The birthplace which was significantly more common in Marrickville than in Sydney was Greece with 2.9% more of the population. Vietnam was also larger (1.8% more), as was New Zealand (0.8% more) and Thailand (0.3% more).

Among Marrickville's residents, birthplaces whose males most outnumbered females included United Kingdom with 1.3 males per female and India with 1.3 males per female, while there were 1.5 females per male born in Thailand and 1.4 females per male born in the Philippines.

### Most common birthplaces



Main birthplaces of residents	M'ville 2006		% in Syd	M'ville's difference	Marrickville 2006			M'ville in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
Australia	39,721	55.3%	60.4%	5.1% less	19,284	20,437	1.1 F:M	53.0%	up 2.3%
United Kingdom	2,950	4.1%	4.3%	0.1% less	1,647	1,303	1.3 M:F	4.0%	up 0.1%
Greece	2,613	3.6%	0.8%	2.9% more	1,211	1,402	1.2 F:M	4.0%	dn 0.4%
Vietnam	2,388	3.3%	1.5%	1.8% more	1,113	1,275	1.1 F:M	4.2%	dn 0.9%
New Zealand	1,964	2.7%	2.0%	0.8% more	1,040	924	1.1 M:F	2.8%	dn 0.1%
China	1,341	1.9%	2.6%	0.8% less	597	744	1.2 F:M	2.4%	dn 0.6%
Lebanon	869	1.2%	1.3%	0.1% less	416	453	1.1 F:M	1.5%	dn 0.3%
Italy	823	1.1%	1.1%	0.1% more	420	403	1.0 M:F	1.3%	dn 0.2%
the Philippines	642	0.9%	1.3%	0.4% less	272	370	1.4 F:M	1.1%	dn 0.2%
Indonesia	541	0.8%	0.5%	0.3% more	268	273	1.0 F:M	1.1%	dn 0.3%
Thailand	440	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	177	263	1.5 F:M	0.5%	up 0.1%
India	390	0.5%	1.3%	0.7% less	217	173	1.3 M:F	0.6%	dn 0.0%
the USA	368	0.5%	0.4%	0.1% more	185	183	1.0 M:F	0.4%	up 0.1%
Macedonia (FYROM)	336	0.5%	0.3%	0.2% more	166	170	1.0 F:M	0.6%	dn 0.1%
Ireland	331	0.5%	0.3%	0.1% more	175	156	1.1 M:F	0.4%	up 0.0%
<b>all smaller birthplaces</b>	8,739	12.2%	13.8%	1.7% less	4,416	4,323	1.0 M:F	13.9%	dn 1.7%
not stated	7,356	10.2%	7.9%	2.4% more	3,901	3,455	1.1 M:F	8.1%	up 2.2%
<b>overseas born</b>	<b>24,735</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>35 places</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>12,415</b>	<b>1.01 F:M</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>dn 4.5%</b>

Not all birthplaces can be shown in this table due to space constrictions; smaller birthplaces are in hidden rows and added as 'All smaller birthplaces'. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B12; 2001 Table U16

# Languages spoken

In 2006, 58% of Marrickville's residents spoke English at home, which was 4% more than in 2001, and 6% lower than in Sydney. While 9% did not say what they spoke, 33% spoke another language at home (3% more than in Sydney), with 32 of the 35 languages reported in the Census being spoken.

The most common non-English languages spoken in Marrickville homes, and the number and proportion of residents speaking them, were

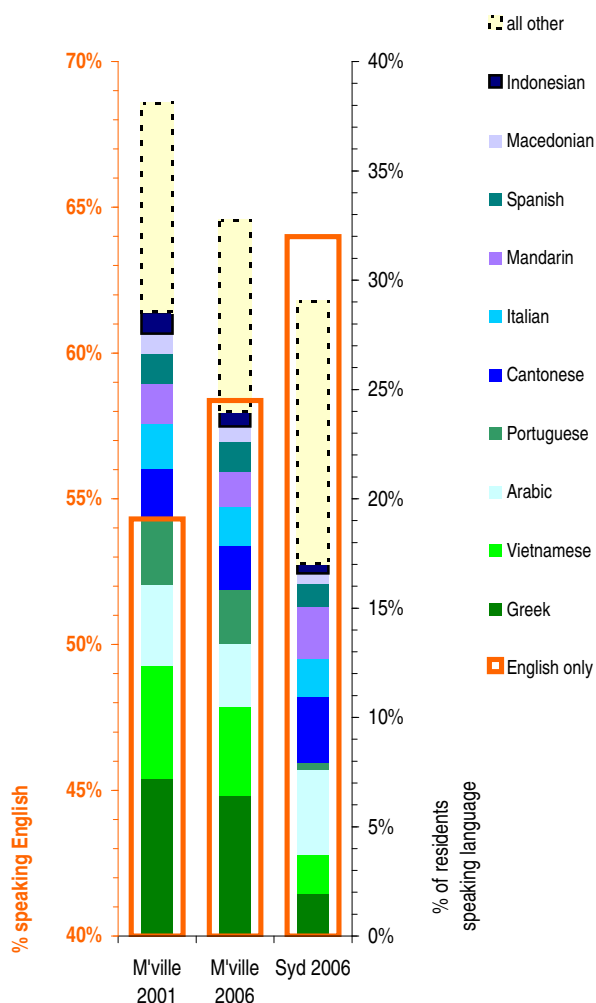
- Greek – 4,608 or 6.4%;
- Vietnamese – 2,946 or 4.1%;
- Arabic – 2,065 or 2.9%;
- Portuguese – 1,750 or 2.4%;
- Cantonese – 1,437 or 2.0%.

The language whose use increased most between 2001 and 2006 was Polish, spoken by 0.1% more of the population.

The language spoken significantly more in Marrickville than in Sydney was Greek (spoken by 4.5% more of the population), with Vietnamese spoken by 2.3% more. To a lesser extent, Portuguese and Indonesian were more common here.

There were few languages spoken more by males than females. There were 1.1 females per male speaking Mandarin and 1.1 females per male speaking Spanish.

### Most common languages



Main languages spoken at home	Marrickville 2006		% in Syd	M'ville's difference	Marrickville 2006			M'ville in 2001	change from 2001
	people	percent			males	females	ratio		
English only	41,915	58.4%	64.0%	5.6% less	20,507	21,408	1.0 F:M	54.3%	up 4.1%
another language	23,506	32.7%	29.3%	3.5% more	11,566	11,940	1.0 F:M	38.5%	dn 5.8%
not stated	6,392	8.9%	6.8%	2.2% more	3,433	2,959	1.2 M:F	7.2%	up 1.7%
<b>residents</b>	<b>71,813</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32 langs.</b>	<b>35,506</b>	<b>36,307</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Greek	4,608	6.4%	1.9%	4.5% more	2,246	2,362	1.1 F:M	7.2%	dn 0.8%
Vietnamese	2,946	4.1%	1.8%	2.3% more	1,415	1,531	1.1 F:M	5.2%	dn 1.1%
Arabic	2,065	2.9%	3.9%	1.0% less	1,051	1,014	1.0 M:F	3.7%	dn 0.8%
Portuguese	1,750	2.4%	0.3%	2.2% more	872	878	1.0 F:M	3.1%	dn 0.6%
Cantonese	1,437	2.0%	3.0%	1.0% less	701	736	1.0 F:M	2.3%	dn 0.3%
Italian	1,305	1.8%	1.7%	0.1% more	637	668	1.0 F:M	2.1%	dn 0.3%
Mandarin	1,155	1.6%	2.3%	0.7% less	539	616	1.1 F:M	1.8%	dn 0.2%
Spanish	961	1.3%	1.1%	0.3% more	458	503	1.1 F:M	1.4%	dn 0.0%
Macedonian	502	0.7%	0.5%	0.2% more	252	250	1.0 M:F	0.9%	dn 0.2%
Indonesian	501	0.7%	0.4%	0.3% more	239	262	1.1 F:M	1.0%	n.a.
Turkish	389	0.5%	0.5%	0.1% more	215	174	1.2 M:F	0.7%	dn 0.1%
Tagalog (Filipino)	312	0.4%	0.7%	0.2% less	154	158	1.0 F:M	1.0%	dn 0.6%
Japanese	269	0.4%	0.3%	0.1% more	112	157	1.4 F:M	0.3%	up 0.1%
all smaller languages	6,269	8.7%	12.0%	3.3% less	3,149	3,120	1.0 M:F	9.6%	dn 0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,506</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>3.5% more</b>	<b>11,566</b>	<b>11,940</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>		<b>up 32.7%</b>

Not all languages can be shown in this table due to space constrictions, smaller languages are in an appendix. 'All smaller languages' are those not shown individually in the graph, and include other languages not identified in the data. Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B13; 2001 Table U17

# Indigenous residents

In 2006, Marrickville had 1,078 Indigenous residents, with 1,018 identifying as Aboriginal; 50 identifying as Torres Strait Islanders (TSI); and 10 identifying as both. Indigenous people were 1.5% of Marrickville's residents (1.1% across Sydney). The number of Indigenous residents had risen by 88 or 8.9% since 2001.

The median (mid-point) age of local Indigenous people was 25–29 and the average was about 27 years. By comparison, non-Indigenous residents had a median age of 35–39 and an average age of 37.

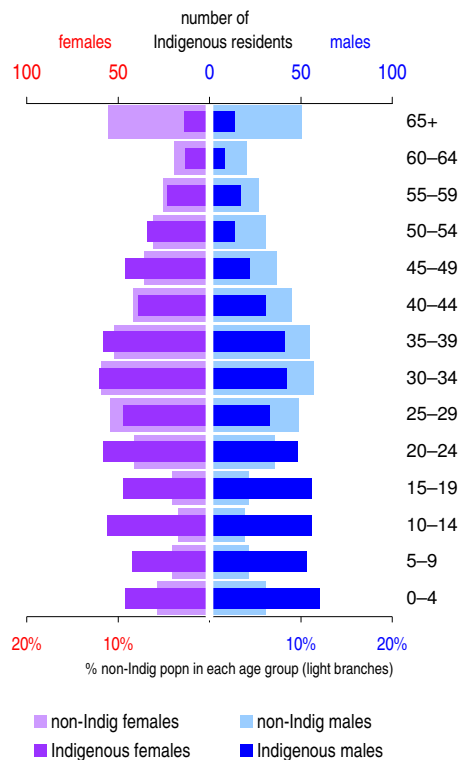
The age structure of an Indigenous community is usually quite different from the non-Indigenous residents, due to larger families and higher mortality rates. Young people form a larger share of the Indigenous population, so the Indigenous Age Tree has longer lower branches and shorter upper branches than for non-indigenous people.

In Marrickville, 10% of Indigenous residents were aged 10–14 compared with 4% of non-Indigenous residents; 10% were aged 15–19 compared with 4%, and 9% were aged 5–9 compared with 4%. However, there were far fewer Indigenous people aged 65 or older (3% compared with 11%).

In 2001, the median age of Marrickville's Indigenous people was 25–29 and the average was about 27 years, so the average age in 2006 was up about 0.3 years.

In Marrickville, the age groups that increased most in the Indigenous community between 2001 and 2006 were 35–39, 55–59, and 60–64 years; offsetting these were falling proportions aged 25–29, 65+, and 30–34 years.

### Indigenous Age Tree, Marrickville



Indigenous people	Marrickville 2006				Marrickville 2006			change from 2001		
	number	% residents	% in Syd	M'ville's difference	males	females	ratio	M'ville in 2001	number	%
Aboriginal	1,018	1.4%	1.0%	0.4% more	469	549	1.2 F:M	919	up 99	up 11%
Torres Strait Islander (TSI)	50	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	25	25	=	43	up 7	up 16%
Aboriginal and TSI	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% less	0	10	F	28	dn 18	dn 64%
<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.4% more</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>up 88</b>	<b>up 9%</b>
non-Indigenous residents	70,734	98.5%	98.9%	0.4% less	35,010	35,724	1.0 F:M	72,141	dn 1,407	dn 2%
<b>residents</b>	<b>71,812</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>35,504</b>	<b>36,308</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>73,131</b>	<b>dn 1,319</b>	<b>dn 2%</b>

Ages of Indigenous people	Marrickville 2006				M'ville Indig. residents, 2006			change in % share, 2001–06		
	Indigenous	% of Indig.	% non-Indig	Indig. diff.	males	females	ratio	Syd in 2006	M'ville, 2001	2001–06
0–4	106	10%	6%	4% more	60	46	1.3 M:F	12%	10%	up 0%
5–9	95	9%	4%	5% more	53	42	1.3 M:F	12%	9%	up 0%
10–14	112	10%	4%	7% more	56	56	=	13%	10%	dn 0%
15–19	103	10%	4%	5% more	56	47	1.2 M:F	11%	9%	up 1%
20–24	106	10%	8%	2% more	48	58	1.2 F:M	8%	10%	dn 0%
25–29	80	7%	10%	3% less	33	47	1.4 F:M	7%	10%	dn 3%
30–34	102	9%	12%	2% less	42	60	1.4 F:M	7%	10%	dn 1%
35–39	99	9%	11%	2% less	41	58	1.4 F:M	7%	8%	up 2%
40–44	70	6%	9%	2% less	31	39	1.3 F:M	6%	7%	dn 0%
45–49	68	6%	7%	1% less	22	46	2.1 F:M	5%	6%	up 1%
50–54	48	4%	6%	2% less	14	34	2.4 F:M	4%	4%	up 0%
55–59	40	4%	5%	1% less	17	23	1.4 F:M	3%	2%	up 1%
60–64	21	2%	4%	2% less	8	13	1.6 F:M	2%	1%	up 1%
65+	28	3%	11%	8% less	14	14	=	4%	4%	dn 1%
<b>residents</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>495</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
average age		27.4 yrs	36.8 yrs	-9.4 yrs	25.1 yrs	29.4 yrs		25.4 yrs	27.1 yrs	up 0.3 yrs

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B;07 2001 Table U05

# Recent economic activity

## Unemployment and labour force trends

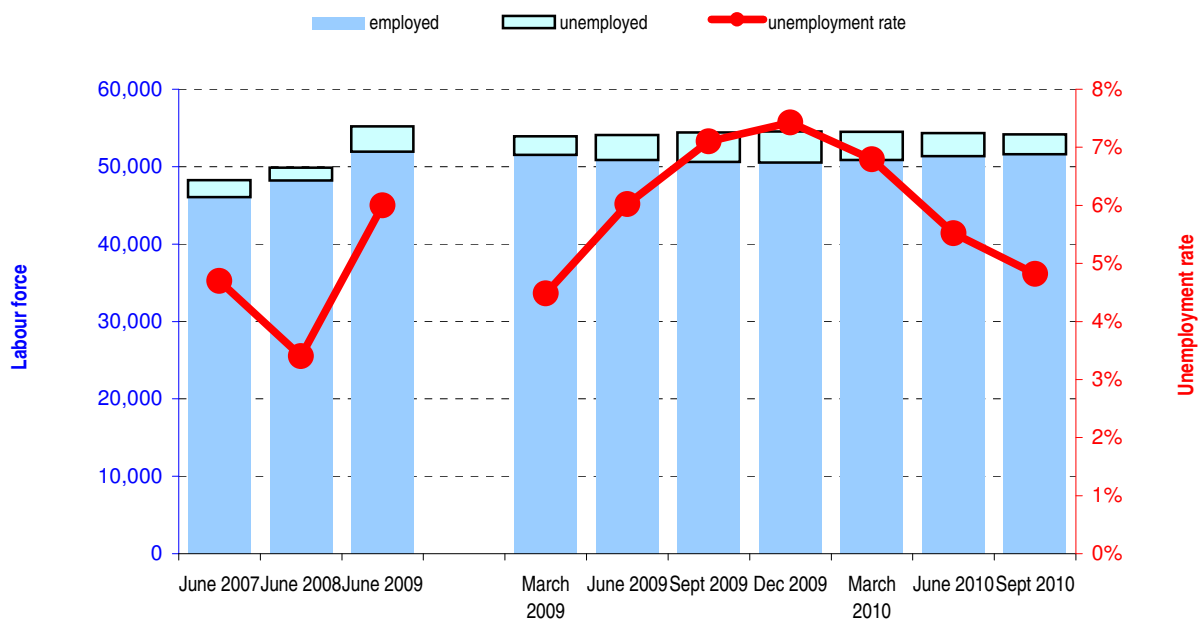
More recent estimates of the resident labour force and unemployment are made by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), in part using CentreLink data. This data is based on 'smoothed' estimates (to reduce seasonal fluctuations), and uses different methods from the Census. The estimates of the size of the labour force are based on regional estimates, so will fluctuate in the same pattern as neighbouring Councils.

In Sept 2010, Marrickville's labour force was estimated at 54,159. The labour force had risen by 240 since March 2009. Over recent quarters, the estimated labour force growth rate has ranged from +2.5% in the Sept 2009 quarter to -1.4% in the June 2010 quarter.

Marrickville's unemployment is estimated at 2,611 in Sept 2010, a rate of 4.8%. The estimated number of unemployed residents had risen by 342 since June 2006, while the unemployment rate went from 3.4% to 4.8%. Over this period, the highest unemployment rate was 7.4% in Dec 2009 and the lowest was 3.4% in June 2008.

DEEWR estimates that the number of unemployed people in Marrickville at the end of June 2006 was 1,695. In August, 2006, the Census counted 2,034 unemployed residents here. Adjusting the Census count for those not counted or not stating their employment status, suggests there were about 2,416 unemployed residents, a difference of 32% from the DEEWR estimate.

### Unemployment in Marrickville



Unemployment in Marrickville	Data from National Regional Profile			Smoothed estimates from Dept of Employment						
	June 2007	June 2008	June 2009	March 2009	June 2009	Sept 2009	Dec 2009	March 2010	June 2010	Sept 2010
employed	46,008	48,158	51,904	51,501	50,828	50,553	50,476	50,809	51,322	51,548
unemployed	2,269	1,695	3,313	2,418	3,255	3,865	4,050	3,702	2,999	2,611
labour force	48,277	49,853	55,217	53,919	54,083	54,418	54,526	54,511	54,321	54,159
unemployment rate	4.7%	3.4%	6.0%	4.5%	6.0%	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%	5.5%	4.8%
labour force growth p.a.		3.3%	10.8%		1.2%	2.5%	0.8%	-0.1%	-1.4%	-1.2%

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Nov 2010; Small Area Labour Market data, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, DEEWR. The National Regional Profile data, which comes from DEEWR, gives only unemployment numbers and rates for June 2006 to 2008, from which the labour market numbers are estimated (shown in blue).

## Labour force participation

Tax Office data on the ages of wage and salary earners can be used to indicate how labour force participation in Marrickville varies across ages and time, and how it compares with Sydney. With this data, an indicative participation rate can be calculated as the proportion of residents who were wage and salary earners.

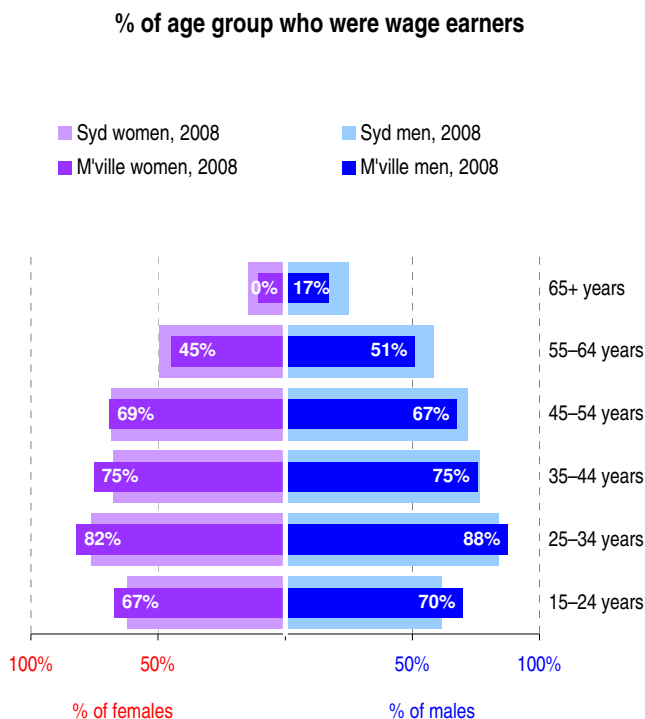
The table below shows the number of wage and salary earners in each age group in mid-2008, and as a proportion of the residents in that age group, for both men and women. The participation rates are compared with those three years earlier and with those in Sydney, to look for changes and differences.

In 2008, the 43,138 wage earners represented 68% of the residents aged 15 to 75, which was 9% more than three years previously and 3% higher than in Sydney.

The graph shows the male and female labour participation rates in Marrickville for different age groups. They peak for men in Marrickville when aged 25–34 years, when 88% of residents were wage earners, and for women when aged 25–34 years, 82% of whom were wage earners.

Over 2005 to 2008, those aged 25–34 years had the greatest increase in labour force participation, with the proportion of earners rising by 12%. Conversely, the proportion of earners aged 65+ years rose by just 1%.

Compared with Sydney, higher participation occurred among residents aged 15–24 years (6% higher) and 25–34 years (5% higher). Lower participation occurred among residents aged 55–64 years (6% lower) and 65+ years (6% lower).



In the table below, the right-hand column shows the difference between the participation rates calculated from ATO data for 2007 and those calculated from the 2006 Census. Overall, the ATO found similar proportions of the residents were wage earners than the Census counted in the workforce, in mid-2006. The biggest differences were for those aged 45–54 years and 55–64 years, when 7% fewer and 4% fewer (resp.) of the residents were counted by the ATO as wage earners. This difference suggest that proportionally more people in these age groups received their income mainly from other sources (eg from businesses, investment, super or pensions/benefits), and were not counted as wage earners.

Wage and salary earners, by age	Marrickville at 30 June, 2008					M'ville change		vs. Syd, 2008		difference from 2006 Census
	number	% age group	% men this age	% women this age	ratio of M:F rates	at June 30 2005	change 2005-08	% in Syd	M'ville difference	
15-24 years	6,295	68%	70%	67%	1.02 M:F	57%	up 11.2%	62%	6% more	7% more
25-34 years	14,577	85%	88%	82%	1.03 M:F	72%	up 12.4%	80%	5% more	5% more
35-44 years	11,180	75%	75%	75%	1.00 M:F	65%	up 10.5%	72%	3% more	3% less
45-54 years	6,980	68%	67%	69%	1.01 F:M	61%	up 7.4%	70%	2% less	7% less
55-64 years	3,495	48%	51%	45%	1.07 M:F	44%	up 3.9%	54%	6% less	4% less
65+ years	611	14%	17%	10%	1.24 M:F	12%	up 1.4%	20%	6% less	3% more
<b>Total wage &amp; salary earners</b>	<b>43,138</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>1.10 M:F</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>up 8.9%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>3% more</b>	<b>0% more</b>

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Tables 1 and 2: Census 2006 Table B41. Percentages for 65+ age group calculated as % of 65-74 population.

## Incomes and taxation

In the 2008 financial year (2007-8), there were 49,970 registered taxpayers in Marrickville with an average taxable income of \$48,315 (\$929 a week). Of these residents, 8,264 paid no tax due to low incomes (which averaged \$7,804 in 2007). The 41,706 taxable residents had average incomes of \$56,342 in 2008 and paid a total of \$554 million in income tax, averaging \$13,283 each (a tax rate of 24%).

Between 2006 and 2007, the number of registered taxpayers rose by 14%. The number paying tax rose by 12%; the number with non-taxable incomes rose by 39%. Average incomes had risen by 9% (incomes of taxpayers rose by 13%; incomes of non-taxable residents rose by 25%, but there were proportionally more on lower, non-taxable incomes). The total income tax paid rose by 19%.

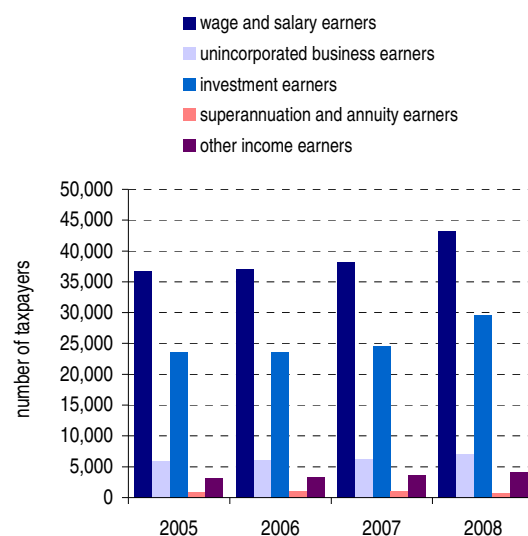
Overall, 75% of the residents aged 15+ were registered as taxpayers. The most common sources of income were wages (65% of residents), investments (44%), and unincorporated businesses (11%). People can have more than one source of income.

Compared with Sydney, 1% more of the adults aged 15+ were taxpayers; 5% more adults were wage and salary earners; while 1% fewer were investment earners and 1% fewer were other income earners.

The average taxable income of wage and salary earners in 2006–2007 was \$50,816, which was 1% higher than average for Sydney. Unincorporated business owners averaged \$19,808 (14% lower) while investment earners averaged \$3,063 (65% lower).

Over the three financial years 2005–2008, average wage incomes rose by 15% and average unincorporated business incomes rose by 19%, while investment incomes rose by 40% and superannuation incomes rose by 7%.

### Marrickville taxpayers



Marrickville taxpayers	Non-taxable persons			Taxable persons			Total persons			change, 2006–08
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	
number @ 30 June	5,926	7,237	8,264	37,192	37,101	41,706	43,118	44,338	49,970	up 14%
Taxable income, \$m, per year	\$m 37	\$m 53	\$m 65	\$m 1,853	\$m 2,013	\$m 2,350	\$m 1,890	\$m 2,067	\$m 2,414	up 22%
<b>av taxable income per year</b>	\$6,259	\$7,376	\$7,804	\$49,820	\$54,261	\$56,342	\$43,833	\$46,608	\$48,315	up 9%
Net tax, \$m, per year				\$m 467	\$m 486	\$m 554				up 19%
Average net tax, per year				\$12,551	\$13,107	\$13,283				up 6%
<b>Net tax as a proportion of taxable income</b>				<b>25%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>				

Non-taxable persons are taxpayers with no net tax payable in that year. Taxable income is income as reported on the individual income tax return, less deductions and some prior year losses. Source: ABS NRP Table 1.

Types of taxpayers, 2005–08	no. in M'ville @ 30 June				% of adults 15+ in 2008			Av income 2007–8		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	M'ville	Syd	difference	M'ville	Syd	difference
wage and salary earners	36,652	36,986	38,170	43,154	<b>65%</b>	60%	5% more	\$50,816	\$50,136	1% more
unincorporated business earners	5,896	5,949	6,197	7,051	<b>11%</b>	10%	1% more	\$19,808	\$22,909	14% less
investment earners	23,491	23,484	24,551	29,602	<b>44%</b>	46%	1% less	\$3,063	\$8,686	65% less
superannuation and annuity earners	877	935	1,017	712	<b>1%</b>	2%	1% less	\$23,285	\$23,933	3% less
other income earners	3,130	3,323	3,536	4,134	<b>6%</b>	7%	1% less	\$4,172	\$6,745	38% less
<b>All taxpayers</b>	-	<b>43,118</b>	<b>44,338</b>	<b>49,970</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>1% more</b>	<b>\$48,315</b>	<b>\$49,770</b>	<b>3% less</b>

People with several types of income are counted under each type, so the sum of the types is greater than the total taxpayers. Total income excludes Government pensions and allowances.

Taxable incomes (taxpayers)	Total income, \$ million, yr to 30 June				%total income, 2008			av. income change, 2005–8		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	M'ville	Syd	M'ville is	M'ville	Syd	M'ville is
wage and salary earners	\$1,623	\$1,731	\$1,869	\$2,193	<b>89%</b>	81%	8% more	up 15%	up 12%	3% more
unincorporated business earners	\$98	\$107	\$117	\$140	<b>6%</b>	6%	0% less	up 19%	up 11%	8% more
investment earners	\$52	\$59	\$80	\$91	<b>4%</b>	11%	7% less	up 40%	up 25%	14% more
superannuation and annuity earners	\$19	\$22	\$25	\$17	<b>1%</b>	1%	0% less	up 7%	<b>dn 4%</b>	11% more
other income earners	\$9	\$13	\$14	\$17	<b>1%</b>	1%	1% less	up 38%	up 23%	15% more
<b>All taxpayers</b>	<b>\$1,802</b>	<b>\$1,933</b>	<b>\$2,105</b>	<b>\$2,457</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>				n.a.

Wage and salary income includes Gross income, Allowances, Commissions, Eligible termination payments and Lump sums.

Own unincorporated business income includes net income (or loss) from business, partnerships, some trusts and net personal services income. It excludes income of working directors/owners of incorporated businesses who are classified as employees.

Investment income includes interest, net rent, dividends and distributions from most trusts (eg cash management, property).

Superannuation and annuity income includes superannuation and similar pensions and annuities paid by an Australian superannuation fund.

## Building activity

In the year to 30 June 2010, 164 dwellings were approved for construction in Marrickville, with a total value of \$17.8 million. Approvals were given for 20 houses and 66 other dwellings (eg flats, townhouses).

Since 2005, the value of residential approvals had fallen at an average rate of 14% per annum (with some inconsistency) compared with a fall of 6% across Sydney. The annual number of house approvals fell by 27 over the four years (with some annual variations), while the number of other dwellings approved fell by 194 over the four years (with some annual variations).

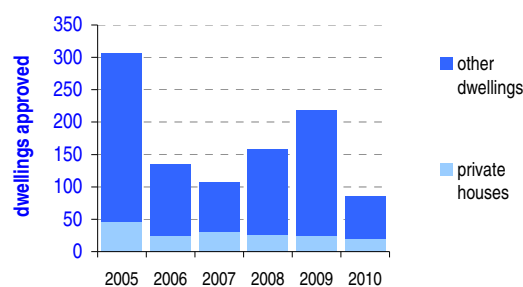
The average value of houses approved was \$293,000 in 2010, which was up by \$118,000 since 2005.

With residential alterations and additions rising over the four years to \$42.2 and non-residential construction rising significantly to \$177.8 million, the total value of construction approved annually in Marrickville rose at an average rate of 23% per annum (with some inconsistency) between 2005 and 2010, to \$237.8 million.

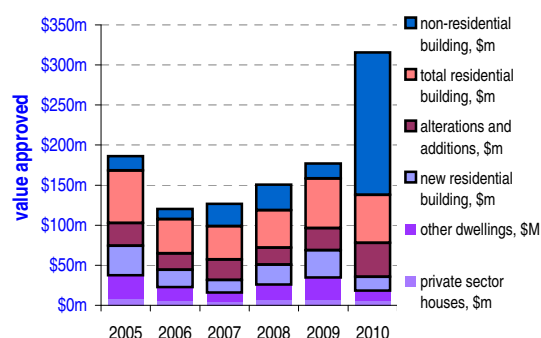
In 2009, there were a total of 3 tourist accommodation establishments, which was little changed since 2007. There were:

- 2 motels with 15+ rooms
- 1 visitor hostel

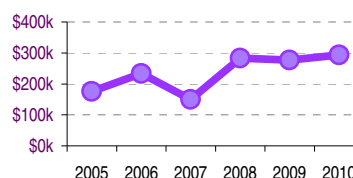
Building approvals in Marrickville



Value of construction approved



Average value of private houses, \$,000



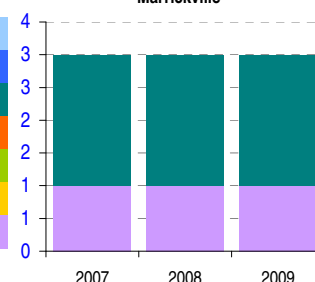
Building approvals in Marrickville	Approvals - year ended 30 June						change 2005-2009		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	difference	% pa	in Syd
private houses	47	24	30	26	25	20	(27)	dn 16%	dn 5%
other dwellings	260	111	77	132	194	66	(194)	dn 24%	dn 11%
<b>Total dwelling units</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>(143)</b>	<b>dn 12%</b>	<b>dn 11%</b>
Value of construction approved	\$ million - year ended 30 June								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	change	% pa	in Syd
private sector houses, \$m	\$8.2m	\$5.6m	\$4.5m	\$7.4m	\$6.9m	\$5.9m	-\$2.3m	dn 6%	up 1%
other dwellings, \$M	\$28.9m	\$16.6m	\$11.2m	\$18.0m	\$27.4m	\$12.0m	-\$16.9m	dn 16%	dn 6%
<b>new residential building, \$m</b>	<b>\$37.1m</b>	<b>\$22.2m</b>	<b>\$15.7m</b>	<b>\$25.4m</b>	<b>\$34.3m</b>	<b>\$17.8m</b>	<b>-\$19.3m</b>	<b>dn 14%</b>	<b>dn 6%</b>
alterations and additions, \$m	\$28.5m	\$20.5m	\$25.8m	\$21.3m	\$27.7m	\$42.2m	\$13.7m	up 8%	dn 4%
<b>total residential building, \$m</b>	<b>\$65.6m</b>	<b>\$42.7m</b>	<b>\$41.5m</b>	<b>\$46.7m</b>	<b>\$62.0m</b>	<b>\$60.0m</b>	<b>-\$5.6m</b>	<b>dn 2%</b>	<b>dn 4%</b>
non-residential building, \$m	\$17.8m	\$12.6m	\$28.0m	\$32.0m	\$18.8m	\$177.8m	\$160.0m	up 58%	up 1%
<b>Total construction value, \$m</b>	<b>\$83.4m</b>	<b>\$55.3m</b>	<b>\$69.5m</b>	<b>\$78.7m</b>	<b>\$80.8m</b>	<b>\$237.8m</b>	<b>\$154.4m</b>	<b>up 23%</b>	<b>dn 2%</b>
Average value of private houses, \$,000	\$176k	\$234k	\$150k	\$283k	\$277k	\$293k	+\$118k	up 11%	dn 5%

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Table 3.

Tourist accommodation in Marrickville	No places @ 30 June			change 2007-2009			in Syd
	2007	2008	2009	difference	change %		
hotels/motels with <5 rooms	0	0	0	same	same	dn 7%	4
hotels with 15+ rooms	0	0	0	same	same	same	3
motels with 15+ rooms	2	2	2	same	same	dn 1%	3
serviced blocks with 15+ units	0	0	0	same	same	up 2%	2
caravan parks	0	0	0	same	same	dn 3%	2
holiday flats/units	0	0	0	same	same	same	1
visitor hostels	1	1	1	same	same	same	1
<b>Total tourist establishments</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>dn 1%</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Table 3.

Tourist accommodation in Marrickville



## Vehicle ownership

At 31 March, 2009, Marrickville had 40,097 registered vehicles, of which 33,310 or 83% were passenger vehicles.

Since 2005, the number of registered vehicles had risen by 3,304, a rate of 2.2% per year. Across Sydney, the number of registered vehicles had risen by 1.8% each year.

Passenger vehicle numbers had risen by 2.1% a year (up 1.7% a year in Sydney).

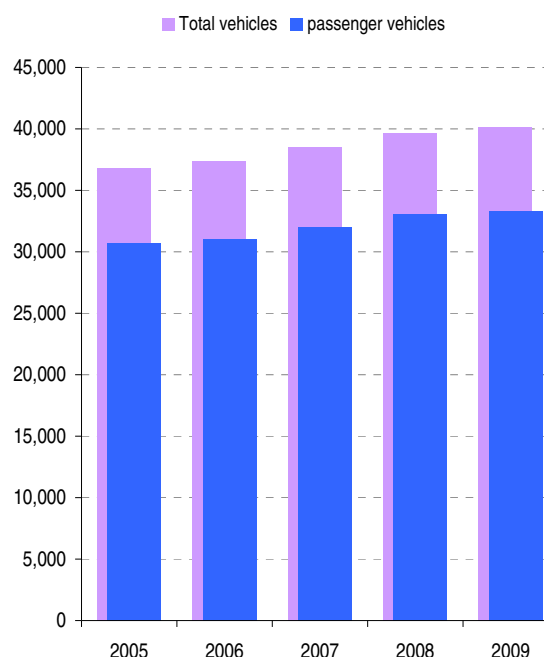
Across vehicle types, the fastest growth was among motorcycles (up 15% p.a.) and passenger vehicles (up 2% p.a.), while the slowest growth was among non-freight carrying trucks (down 11% p.a.) and campervans (down 8% p.a.).

There were 426 registered passenger vehicles per 1,000 people in Marrickville in 2009, which was up by 18 since 2005. Across Sydney, there were 497 passenger vehicles per 1,000 people, up by 4 since 2005.

Of Marrickville's registered vehicles, 28% were under five years old, while 29% were 5 to 10 years old and 43% were more than 10 years old. The proportion of old vehicles was 2% higher than Sydney.

About 91% of vehicles used petrol, like in Sydney. Of the others, 7% used diesel and 3% used gas or dual fuels.

Vehicles registered in Marrickville



By way of comparison, the 2006 Census counted around 29,107 vehicles parked in or near Marrickville dwellings, suggesting about 30,620 vehicles after allowing for Census undercounting, compared with 31,017 registered passenger vehicles in mid-2006. The two data sets seem very consistent.

Vehicles registered in Marrickville	number registered at 31 March					change 2005-2009			% vehicles, 2009	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	difference	% pa	in Syd	M'ville	Syd
passenger vehicles	30,672	31,017	31,972	33,055	<b>33,310</b>	2,638	up 2%	up 2%	83%	84%
campervans	33	31	26	27	<b>24</b>	(9)	dn 8%	up 3%	0%	0%
light commercial vehicles	3,638	3,711	3,678	3,773	<b>3,735</b>	97	up 1%	up 1%	9%	10%
light rigid trucks	422	443	424	435	<b>420</b>	(2)	dn 0%	up 2%	1%	1%
heavy rigid trucks	468	474	448	412	<b>384</b>	(84)	dn 5%	dn 1%	1%	1%
articulated trucks	97	103	102	88	<b>87</b>	(10)	dn 3%	up 0%	0%	0%
non-freight carrying trucks	16	15	15	12	<b>10</b>	(6)	dn 11%	up 1%	0%	0%
buses	482	474	423	425	<b>462</b>	(20)	dn 1%	up 2%	1%	0%
motorcycles	964	1,080	1,392	1,442	<b>1,666</b>	702	up 15%	up 10%	4%	3%
<b>Total vehicles</b>	<b>36,793</b>	<b>37,347</b>	<b>38,479</b>	<b>39,668</b>	<b>40,097</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>up 2%</b>	<b>up 2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Vehicles / 1000 people</b>									<b>Syd 2005</b>	<b>Syd 2009</b>
Passenger vehicles	408	411	418	427	<b>426</b>	18	up 1%	up 0%	494	497
Other vehicles	81	84	85	85	<b>87</b>	5	up 2%	up 2%	93	95
<b>Total vehicles</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>up 1%</b>	<b>dn 0%</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>592</b>
	Census = 29,107									
Age of vehicles	number of registered vehicles					change			% 2008 vehicles	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009	% pa	in Syd	M'ville	Syd
< 5 yrs	10,521	10,428	10,971	10,969	<b>11,255</b>	734	up 1.7%	dn 0.4%	28%	29%
5-10 yrs	10,803	11,319	11,585	11,705	<b>11,717</b>	914	up 2.1%	up 1.8%	29%	30%
10+ yrs	15,438	15,577	15,910	16,995	<b>17,125</b>	1,687	up 2.6%	up 3.6%	43%	40%
<b>Total vehicles</b>	<b>36,762</b>	<b>37,324</b>	<b>38,466</b>	<b>39,669</b>	<b>40,097</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>up 2.2%</b>	<b>up 5.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Type of fuel										
Petrol (leaded)	34,086	34,524	35,478	36,373	<b>36,380</b>	2,294	up 1.6%	up 1.5%	91%	90%
Diesel	2,171	2,241	2,306	2,450	<b>2,681</b>	510	up 5.4%	up 7.4%	7%	7%
LPG/Dual/Other	537	582	695	845	<b>1,036</b>	499	up 18%	up 19%	3%	2%
<b>Total vehicles</b>	<b>36,794</b>	<b>37,347</b>	<b>38,479</b>	<b>39,668</b>	<b>40,097</b>	<b>3,303</b>	<b>up 2.2%</b>	<b>up 1.8%</b>		

Source: ABS National Regional Profile Table 3.

# Local capacities

## The resident labour force

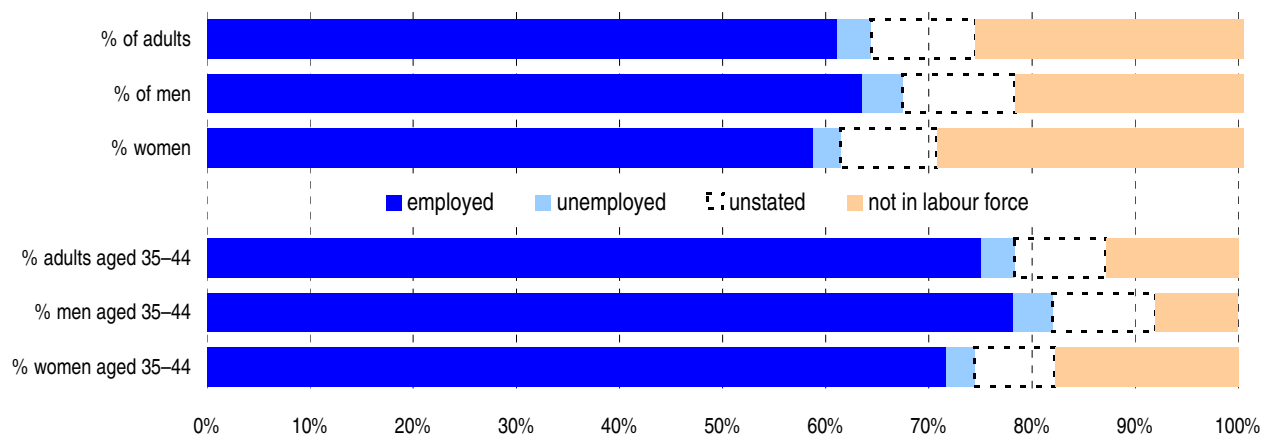
In the 2006 Census, 39,822 residents of Marrickville reported they were in the labour force, out of 61,846 residents aged 15+. This means the labour force participation rate was 64%. There were 37,788 employed residents (61% of the adults), while 2,034 residents were unemployed and looking for work, giving an unemployment rate of 5.1%.

Allowing for those not completing the Census, and allocating the unstated responses proportionally, suggests there would have been around 47,293 residents in the labour force in mid-2006.

Women tend to have lower labour force participation rates on average, with greater time spent in child raising, housework and caring. In Marrickville in 2006, women's labour force participation was at 61% compared with 67% for men. Women also tend to have lower attachment to the labour force, and to withdraw from the workforce (by not seeking work) when unemployed. This can cause their measured unemployment rate to be lower than men's. Here, women's unemployment rate in 2006 was 4.3% when men's was 5.9% in 2006.

Women's greater housework and caring responsibilities also make them, on average, more inclined towards working part-time. In Marrickville, 31% of female workers were part-timers when 18% of the men were. Similarly, among the unemployed labour force, 51% of women wanted part-time work while 27% of men did.

Workforce status in Marrickville, 2006



Workforce status in Marrickville	Census 2006					Workforce status, Census count, aged 35-44, 2006				
	count	% of adults	% of men	% women	adjusted to ERP 2006	men aged 35-44	women aged 35-44	% adults aged 35-44	% men aged 35-44	% women aged 35-44
employed	37,788	61%	64%	59%	44,878	5,539	4,859	75%	78%	72%
unemployed	2,034	3%	4%	3%	2,416	268	188	3%	4%	3%
<b>labour force</b>	<b>39,822</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>47,293</b>	<b>5,807</b>	<b>5,047</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>74%</b>
not in labour force	15,764	25%	22%	29%	18,722	570	1,206	13%	8%	18%
unstated	6,260	10%	11%	9%		701	528	9%	10%	8%
<b>Adults (aged 15+)</b>	<b>61,846</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66,015</b>	<b>7,078</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>unemployment rate</b>		<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>			<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Employed</b>		% of employed				% of employed				
full-time workers	26,349	70%	76%	63%	30,467	4,553	3,011	73%	82%	62%
part-time workers	9,237	24%	18%	31%	10,681	701	1,528	21%	13%	31%
away or unstated hours	2,202	6%	6%	6%	2,546	285	320	6%	5%	7%
<b>Unemployed</b>		% of unemployed				% of unemployed				
wanting full-time work	1,278	63%	73%	49%	1,478	219	92	68%	82%	49%
wanting want part-time	756	37%	27%	51%	874	49	96	32%	18%	51%

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B41

## Qualifications of residents

Education is a strong determinant of income and social status. A useful indicator of a community's capacities is the proportion of adults (aged 15+) with post-school qualifications. In Marrickville in the 2006 Census, 62% of residents aged 15+ said they had a tertiary qualification while 38% said they did not. The proportion with qualifications was similar to Sydney.

Most commonly, the highest qualification was a bachelor degree, held by 20% of adults (aged 15+). Another 9% held a postgraduate degree and 8% held a certificate III or IV; 15% gave no details on their qualification.

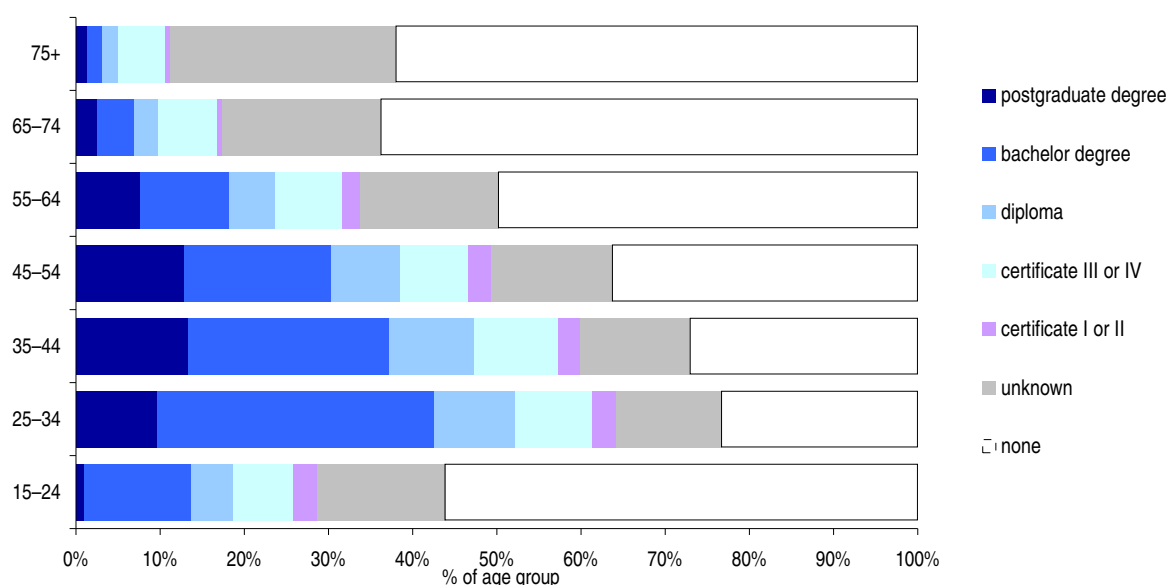
Generally, fewer young people have no post-school qualifications than do older people. Here, for example, only 23% of 25–34 year-olds had no post-school qualification, compared with 64% of 65–74 year-olds. Among these younger residents, 33% had a bachelor degree and 10% had a postgraduate degree, while among the older, these proportions were 4% and 3%.

Some 9% of residents had the highest level of qualification, postgraduate, which was 3% higher than in Sydney. Within Marrickville, the age groups with highest proportions with post-graduate qualifications were 35–44 (13%), and 45–54 (13%).

For 20% of Marrickville residents, their highest qualification was bachelor degree. This proportion was 5% more than the proportion across Sydney. The proportion was highest here among those aged 25–34 (33%) and 35–44 (24%).

Among male residents, 8% had a postgraduate qualification as their highest qualification, 18% had a bachelor degree, and 7% had a diploma or advanced diploma. Among female residents, 10% had a postgraduate qualification, 21% had a bachelor degree, and 8% had a diploma or advanced diploma.

### Qualifications of resident adults, by age



Note: this table and graph can be set to show males, females or adults.

Qualifications of resident adults, by age	% of Marrickville adults in age group with each qualification level							% adults	% in Syd	M'ville difference
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+			
postgraduate degree	1%	10%	13%	13%	8%	3%	1%	9%	5%	3% more
bachelor degree	13%	33%	24%	17%	11%	4%	2%	20%	15%	5% more
diploma	5%	10%	10%	8%	6%	3%	2%	8%	8%	1% less
certificate III or IV	7%	9%	10%	8%	8%	7%	6%	8%	12%	3% less
certificate I or II	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1% less
unknown	15%	13%	13%	14%	16%	19%	27%	15%	14%	1% more
none	56%	23%	27%	36%	50%	64%	62%	38%	43%	4% less
<b>total numbers in age group</b>	<b>8,595</b>	<b>15,754</b>	<b>13,858</b>	<b>9,574</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>61,848</b>		

Source: 2006 Census WPP Table W18

## Occupations of residents

Information on the occupations of residents is available from the Census and from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The two sources count similar people, but differently. The Census counts all employed residents, with about 96% responding, reporting on occupations by age and sex. The Tax Office counts wage and salary earners who submit a tax return, and reports only total numbers in each occupation. Both rely upon self-reporting of occupation, which will contribute to differences between the counts.

The table below shows occupations using both the 2006 Census and the ATO count of wage earners for 2005 to 2008. In 2006, the Census counted 1,711 employed residents in Marrickville, while the ATO counted 36,984 wage and salary earners in the same year. These counts differ by 96%, but there are bigger differences with some occupations (eg managers and administrators; professionals).

In the 2006 Census, the largest occupational groups for male Marrickville residents were 297 managers and administrators, 202 labourers and related workers, and 162 tradespersons and related workers.

Among women, the most common occupations were 179 middle clerical / service workers, 149 managers and administrators, and 104 professionals.

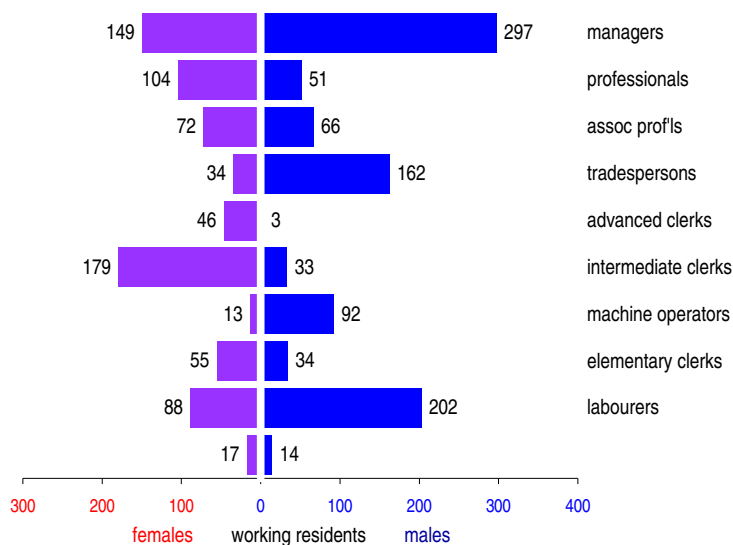
Some occupations had significant gender imbalances – for example, among middle production / transport workers, there were 7.1 men per woman, but among advanced clerical / service workers, there were 15.3 women per man.

The trend in occupations of wage earners counted by the ATO in Marrickville from 2005 to 2008 is shown in the lower graph. The total number of wage and salary earners rose by 6,484 or 18% over this period.

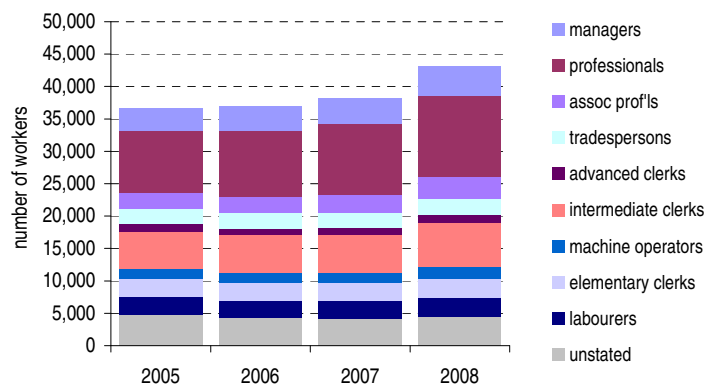
The greatest proportional growth was among associate professionals, up 41%, then managers and administrators, up 32%, and professionals, up 30%.

Over these four years, the occupation that declined most proportionally was labourers and related workers, down 3%; the number of advanced clerical / service workers was up 5%.

Occupations of M'ville residents, 2006



Trend in occupations of wage earners



Occupations of Marrickville residents	M'ville working residents, Census 2006				wage earners @ 30 June, ATO				ATO change 2005-08	
	men	women	adults	ratio	2005	2006	2007	2008	number	%
managers and administrators	297	149	446	2.0 M:F	3,462	3,740	3,986	4,559	up 1097	up 32%
professionals	51	104	155	2.0 F:M	9,597	10,203	10,824	12,441	up 2844	up 30%
associate professionals	66	72	138	1.1 F:M	2,465	2,585	2,886	3,472	up 1007	up 41%
tradespersons and related workers	162	34	196	4.8 M:F	2,345	2,320	2,288	2,506	up 161	up 7%
advanced clerical / service workers	3	46	49	15.3 F:M	1,096	1,045	1,064	1,150	up 54	up 5%
middle clerical / service workers	33	179	212	5.4 F:M	5,749	5,877	5,960	6,873	up 1124	up 20%
middle production / transport workers	92	13	105	7.1 M:F	1,588	1,540	1,528	1,693	up 105	up 7%
basic clerical / service workers	34	55	89	1.6 F:M	2,735	2,702	2,697	3,073	up 338	up 12%
labourers and related workers	202	88	290	2.3 M:F	2,925	2,666	2,672	2,851	dn 74	dn 3%
unstated / inadequately described	14	17	31		4,689	4,306	4,265	4,517	dn 172	dn 4%
<b>total workforce</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>36,651</b>	<b>36,984</b>	<b>38,170</b>	<b>43,135</b>	<b>up 6484</b>	<b>up 18%</b>

Source: ABS 2006 Census Table based on the 1996 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 2nd Ed.; ATO wage earner data from ABS NRP Table 1

# Production in Marrickville

In the Census, completed by about 95% of Australians, people provide information on where and how they work. From their responses, the ABS publishes a set of tables, the Working Population Profile, on the workforce of each locality in Australia – those who had jobs there. These tables provide a great deal of information about local economies, for they reveal features and changes among local industries from 2001 to 2006.

Census statistics are supplemented here by more recent data from the Australian Taxation Office published by the ABS in its National Regional Profile series. This gives information up to 2009.

In Marrickville in 2006, the Census counted 23,059 people employed in the local workforce. This is the number of filled jobs there were here. Allowing for people not completing the Census, there were probably around 24,212 jobs in Marrickville in mid-2006.

## The size of industry sectors

Industries are classified into 19 main sectors. In Marrickville, the largest sectors by employment in 2006, with their counted size and share of the workforce, were:

- manufacturing, with 4,209 jobs (18%);
- retail trade, with 2,644 jobs (11%);
- wholesale trade, with 2,173 jobs (9%);
- education & training, with 1,941 jobs (8%);
- health & social care, with 1,743 jobs (8%).

The next largest sectors were

- accommodation & food, with 1,431 jobs (6%);
- other services, with 1,362 jobs (6%);
- technical services, with 1,344 jobs (6%);
- construction, with 1,207 jobs (5%);
- transport, post & storage, with 1,201 jobs (5%).

Compared with Sydney, the sector that was noticeably larger in Marrickville was manufacturing with 8% more of the workforce. Other sectors that were more significant locally included wholesale trade with 4% more of the workforce and other services with 2% more.

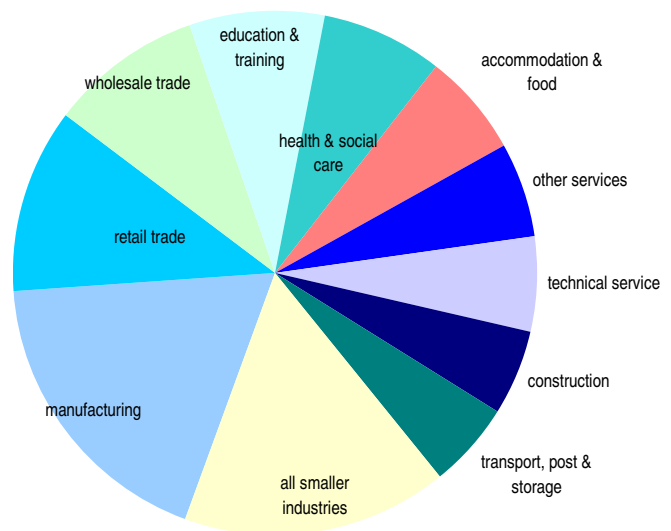
The sectors that were smallest compared to Sydney were finance & insurance with 5% less of the workforce; technical services, 4% less; and health & social care, 3% less.

Most sectors are very gender-biased and have a preponderance of either male or female workers. In Marrickville, the most male-dominated of the larger sectors were construction with 6.3 men per woman; transport, post & storage with 5.1; and manufacturing with 1.8

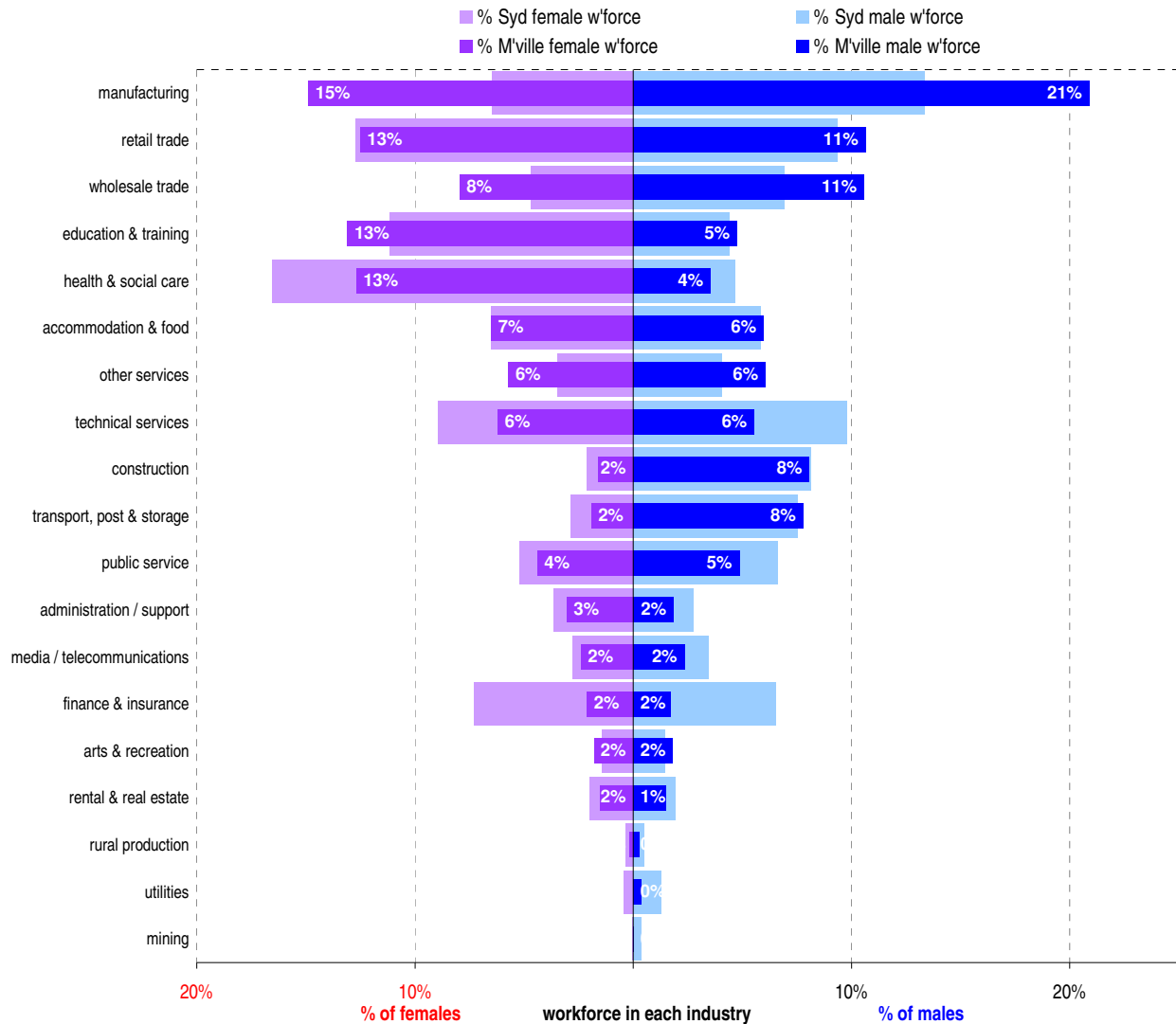
The most female-dominated sectors in Marrickville were health & social care with 2.8 women per man; education & training with 2.2; and administration / support with 1.3.

The graph and table on the next page shows the number of men and women employed in each industry sector in Marrickville in August 2006, listed from the Marrickville's largest, manufacturing, and compared with proportions in Sydney. The table also shows the gender balance in each industry sector.

Top 10 industry sectors



## Main Industry sectors in Marrickville



Main Industry sectors in Marrickville	abbrev	workers in Marrickville				% of workforce				
		workers	males	females	gender ratio	in M'ville	in Syd	M'ville diff.	M'ville males	M'ville females
manufacturing	Man	4,209	2,700	1,509	1.8 M:F	18%	10%	8% more	21%	15%
retail trade	Ret	2,644	1,375	1,269	1.1 M:F	11%	11%	1% more	11%	13%
wholesale trade	WS	2,173	1,366	807	1.7 M:F	9%	6%	4% more	11%	8%
education & training	Edu	1,941	613	1,328	2.2 F:M	8%	8%	1% more	5%	13%
health & social care	H&S	1,743	456	1,287	2.8 F:M	8%	10%	3% less	4%	13%
accommodation & food	A&F	1,431	770	661	1.2 M:F	6%	6%	0% more	6%	7%
other services	Oth	1,362	782	580	1.3 M:F	6%	4%	2% more	6%	6%
technical services	Tec	1,344	715	629	1.1 M:F	6%	9%	4% less	6%	6%
construction	Con	1,207	1,042	165	6.3 M:F	5%	5%	0% less	8%	2%
transport, post & storage	Tran	1,201	1,005	196	5.1 M:F	5%	5%	0% less	8%	2%
public service	PS	1,074	627	447	1.4 M:F	5%	6%	1% less	5%	4%
administration / support	Adm	547	237	310	1.3 F:M	2%	3%	1% less	2%	3%
media / telecommunications	Info	545	301	244	1.2 M:F	2%	3%	1% less	2%	2%
finance & insurance	F&I	435	220	215	1.0 M:F	2%	7%	5% less	2%	2%
arts & recreation	A&R	415	232	183	1.3 M:F	2%	1%	0% more	2%	2%
rental & real estate	RRE	349	192	157	1.2 M:F	2%	2%	0% less	1%	2%
rural production	Agr	53	35	18	1.9 M:F	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%
utilities	Util	45	45	0	M	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0%
mining	Min	3	3	0	M	0%	0%	0% less	0%	0%
not known		338	212	126	1.7 M:F	1%	1%	0% more	2%	1%
<b>total workers</b>		<b>23,059</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W11.

## Specific Industries in Marrickville

The table below gives a more detailed list of specific industries in Marrickville, listed in order of employment size. The second column shows the colour-coded industry sector, as in the previous table. The table shows the number of men and women employed in each industry in Marrickville in August 2006, then the gender ratio. The proportion of jobs in Marrickville is calculated for each industry and the rank is shown. The final two columns show the proportion in Sydney in each industry, and whether Marrickville's proportion is more or less.

The specific industries are listed in descending order from the largest, general shop retailing with 1,597 jobs, then food and beverage services with 1,317 jobs, and so on.

Specific industries in Marrickville	sector	Marrickville workers						Syd workers	
		total	males	females	Gender ratio	% workers	rank	% workers	M'ville diff.
General shop retailing	Ret	1,597	721	876	1.2 F:M	6.9%	1	6.1%	0.8% more
Food and beverage services	A&F	1,317	711	606	1.2 M:F	5.7%	2	5.2%	0.5% more
Preschool and school education	Edu	1,307	400	907	2.3 F:M	5.7%	3	4.6%	1.0% more
Technical services (except computer)	Tec	1,163	581	582	1.0 F:M	5.0%	4	7.3%	2.2% less
Textile & clothing manufacturing	Man	1,060	414	646	1.6 F:M	4.6%	5	0.5%	4.1% more
Other goods wholesaling	WS	849	441	408	1.1 M:F	3.7%	6	1.7%	2.0% more
Personal and other services	Oth	801	318	483	1.5 F:M	3.5%	7	2.1%	1.4% more
Food product manufacturing	Man	782	497	285	1.7 M:F	3.4%	8	1.5%	1.9% more
Construction services	Con	718	610	108	5.6 M:F	3.1%	9	2.7%	0.4% more
Public administration	PS	688	365	323	1.1 M:F	3.0%	10	3.6%	0.6% less
Grocery, liquor and tobacco wholesaling	WS	684	487	197	2.5 M:F	3.0%	11	0.8%	2.2% more
Food retailing	Ret	669	385	284	1.4 M:F	2.9%	12	3.1%	0.2% less
Social assistance services	H&S	616	165	451	2.7 F:M	2.7%	13	2.0%	0.7% more
Medical and other health care services	H&S	578	186	392	2.1 F:M	2.5%	14	3.5%	1.0% less
Repair and maintenance	Oth	551	465	86	5.4 M:F	2.4%	15	1.7%	0.7% more
Road transport	Tran	503	439	64	6.9 M:F	2.2%	16	1.9%	0.2% more
Printing	Man	496	352	144	2.4 M:F	2.2%	17	0.8%	1.4% more
Building construction	Con	431	388	43	9.0 M:F	1.9%	18	2.0%	0.1% less
Rail transport	Tran	395	337	58	5.8 M:F	1.7%	19	0.6%	1.1% more
Furniture and other manufacturing	Man	372	297	75	4.0 M:F	1.6%	20	0.6%	1.1% more
Public order, safety and regulatory services	PS	371	251	120	2.1 M:F	1.6%	21	1.7%	0.0% less
Tertiary education	Edu	369	137	232	1.7 F:M	1.6%	22	1.9%	0.3% less
Residential care services	H&S	359	54	305	5.6 F:M	1.6%	23	3.2%	1.6% less
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	Man	341	240	101	2.4 M:F	1.5%	24	1.5%	0.0% less
Building cleaning, pest control etc	Adm	280	136	144	1.1 F:M	1.2%	25	1.0%	0.2% more
Finance	F&I	275	129	146	1.1 F:M	1.2%	26	3.2%	2.0% less
Administrative services	Adm	268	102	166	1.6 F:M	1.2%	27	2.2%	1.0% less
Publishing (not internet or music)	Info	268	125	143	1.1 F:M	1.2%	28	0.9%	0.3% more
Creative and performing arts activities	A&R	260	139	121	1.1 M:F	1.1%	29	0.3%	0.8% more
Property operators and real estate services	RRE	234	122	112	1.1 M:F	1.0%	30	1.5%	0.5% less
Adult, community and other education	Edu	226	60	166	2.8 F:M	1.0%	31	0.9%	0.1% more
Basic material wholesaling	WS	217	153	64	2.4 M:F	0.9%	32	0.8%	0.1% more
Machinery and equipment wholesaling	WS	212	147	65	2.3 M:F	0.9%	33	1.7%	0.8% less
Computer system services	Tec	177	130	47	2.8 M:F	0.8%	34	2.1%	1.3% less
Motor vehicle and parts retailing	Ret	164	137	27	5.1 M:F	0.7%	35	0.7%	0.0% less
Transport equipment manufacturing	Man	132	117	15	7.8 M:F	0.6%	36	0.5%	0.1% more

The gender ratio is the ratio of number of male and female workers in each industry, shown according to which gender is larger. Where there are more men than women, say 120 to 60, the gender ratio is shown in blue as 2:1 M:F. All males is 'M'. Conversely, 60 women to 20 men would be shown as 3:1 F:M, and all women is 'F'. If there are the same number, the ratio is '='.

Specific industries in Marrickville (continued)	sector	Marrickville workers						Syd workers	
		total	males	females	Gender ratio	% workers	rank	% workers	M'ville diff.
Wood product manufacturing	Man	128	106	22	4.8 M:F	0.6%	37	0.4%	0.2% more
Fabricated metal manufacturing	Man	127	102	25	4.1 M:F	0.6%	38	0.6%	0.1% less
Movie and sound recording	Info	119	75	44	1.7 M:F	0.5%	39	0.4%	0.1% more
Accommodation	A&F	114	59	55	1.1 M:F	0.5%	40	1.0%	0.5% less
Rental services (except real estate)	RRE	110	68	42	1.6 M:F	0.5%	41	0.5%	0.0% less
Non-metallic minerals manufacturing	Man	110	88	22	4.0 M:F	0.5%	42	0.5%	0.0% more
Hospitals	H&S	109	29	80	2.8 F:M	0.5%	43	0.3%	0.1% more
Transport support services	Tran	105	98	7	14.0 M:F	0.5%	44	0.6%	0.2% less
Auxiliary finance and insurance services	F&I	100	56	44	1.3 M:F	0.4%	45	2.2%	1.8% less
Telecommunications services	Info	91	68	23	3.0 M:F	0.4%	46	1.0%	0.6% less
Pulp & paper manufacturing	Man	87	61	26	2.3 M:F	0.4%	47	0.3%	0.1% more
Postal / delivery services	Tran	84	55	29	1.9 M:F	0.4%	48	0.7%	0.3% less
Polymer and rubber manufacturing	Man	84	60	24	2.5 M:F	0.4%	49	0.6%	0.2% less
Sports and recreation activities	A&R	69	36	33	1.1 M:F	0.3%	50	0.7%	0.4% less
Primary metal manufacturing	Man	64	61	3	20.3 M:F	0.3%	51	0.5%	0.2% less
Warehousing and storage services	Tran	64	49	15	3.3 M:F	0.3%	52	0.3%	0.0% less
Fuel retailing	Ret	58	48	10	4.8 M:F	0.3%	53	0.2%	0.0% more
Chemical products manufacturing	Man	58	43	15	2.9 M:F	0.3%	54	0.7%	0.4% less
Motor vehicle and parts wholesaling	WS	56	41	15	2.7 M:F	0.2%	55	0.3%	0.1% less
Insurance and superannuation funds	F&I	48	26	22	1.2 M:F	0.2%	56	0.0%	0.2% more
Agriculture	Agr	42	27	15	1.8 M:F	0.2%	57	0.4%	0.2% less
Waste disposal services	Util	33	30	3	10.0 M:F	0.1%	58	0.2%	0.1% less
Library and other information services	Info	28	9	19	=	0.1%	59	0.1%	same
Heritage activities	A&R	26	22	4	5.5 M:F	0.1%	60	0.2%	0.1% less
Heavy engineering construction	Con	24	18	6	3.0 M:F	0.1%	61	0.4%	0.3% less
Broadcasting (except internet)	Info	14	6	8	1.3 F:M	0.1%	62	0.5%	0.4% less
Air and space transport	Tran	13	6	7	1.2 F:M	0.1%	63	0.9%	0.8% less
Commission-based wholesaling	WS	11	8	3	2.7 M:F	0.0%	64	0.1%	0.0% less
Internet & data processing	Info	11	8	3	2.7 M:F	0.0%	65	0.2%	0.1% less
Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	Man	10	7	3	2.3 M:F	0.0%	66	0.2%	0.2% less
Electricity supply	Util	9	9	nil	M	0.0%	67	0.4%	0.4% less
Defence	PS	9	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.0%	68	0.6%	0.6% less
Water transport	Tran	9	4	5	1.3 F:M	0.0%	69	0.1%	0.1% less
Gambling activities	A&R	9	5	4	1.3 M:F	0.0%	70	0.2%	0.2% less
Household staff	Oth	8	nil	8	F	0.0%	71	0.0%	0.0% more
Agriculture support services	Agr	6	3	3	=	0.0%	72	0.0%	0.0% less
Internet publishing and broadcasting	Info	5	5	nil	M	0.0%	73	0.0%	0.0% less
Aquaculture	Agr	3	3	nil	M	0.0%	74	0.0%	0.0% more
Gas supply	Util	3	nil	3	F	0.0%	75	0.0%	0.0% less
Petroleum and coal manufacturing	Man	3	3	nil	M	0.0%	76	0.1%	0.1% less
Fishing, hunting and trapping	Agr	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	77	0.0%	0.0% less
Quarrying	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	78	0.0%	0.0% less
Water, sewerage and drainage	Util	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	79	0.2%	0.2% less
Forestry and logging	Agr	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	80	0.0%	0.0% less
Metal ore mining	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	81	0.0%	0.0% less
Coal mining	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	82	0.1%	0.1% less
Exploration and mining support	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	83	0.0%	0.0% less
Oil and gas extraction	Min	nil	nil	nil	=	0.0%	84	0.0%	0.0% less
<b>total</b>		<b>21,791</b>	<b>12,144</b>	<b>9,647</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	S.Dev: 0.9%

The gender ratio is the ratio of number of male and female workers in each industry, shown according to which gender is larger. Where there are more men than women, say 120 to 60, the gender ratio is shown in blue as **2:1 M:F**. All males is 'M'. Conversely, 60 women to 20 men would be shown as **3:1 F:M**, and all women is 'F'. If there are the same number, the ratio is '='.

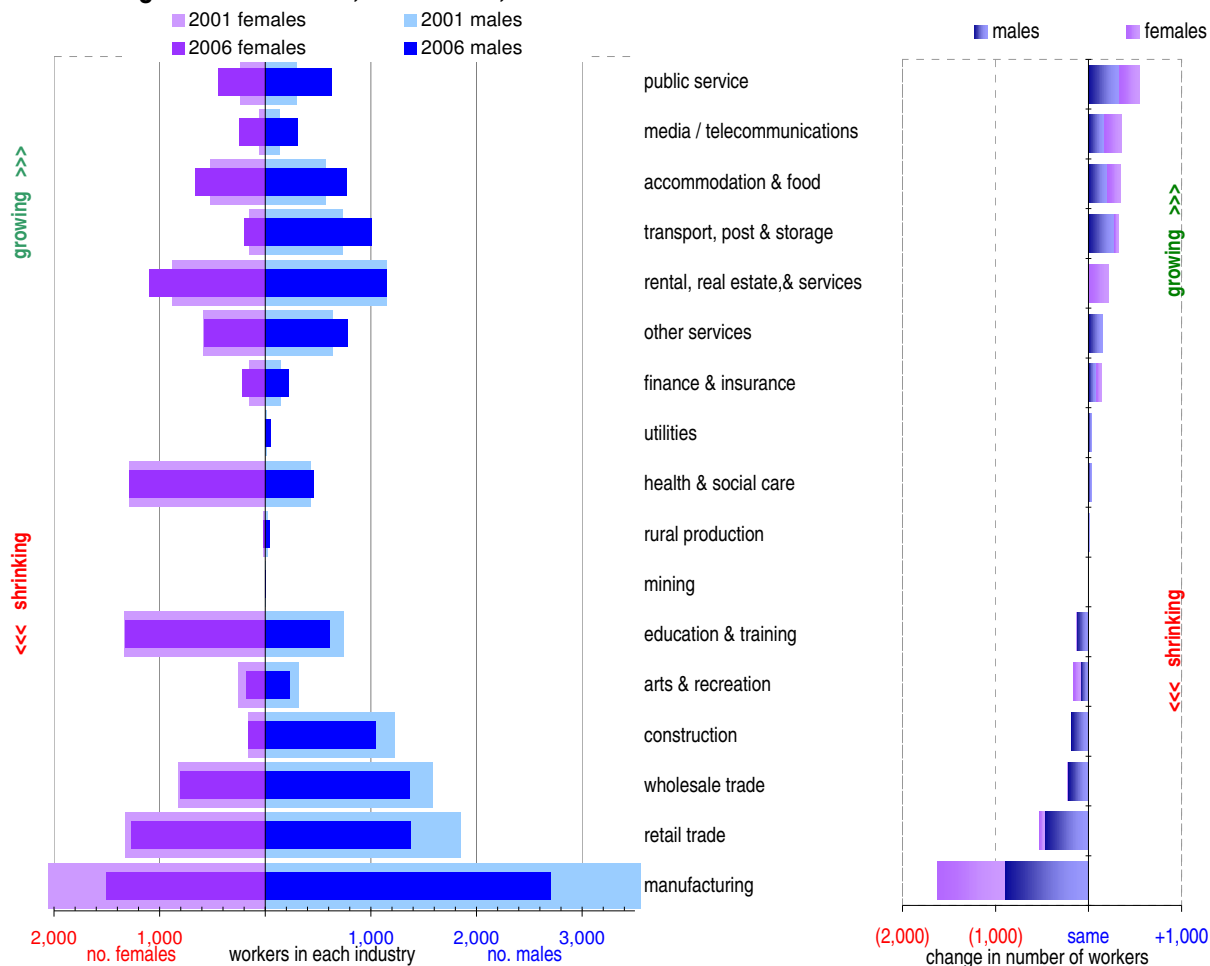
Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W11.

# The changing sizes of industries

From 2001 to 2006, the industry sector which grew most in employment terms in Marrickville was public service with 545 more workers (334 more men and 211 more women), which was a 2.4% larger share of the workforce than in 2001. This was followed by media / telecommunications with 355 more workers (a 1.6% larger share), and accommodation & food with 343 more workers (a 1.6% larger share).

Over this period, the sectors where the most jobs were lost in Marrickville were manufacturing with 1,626 fewer workers (898 fewer men and 728 fewer women, equivalent to 6.3% of the workforce), retail trade with 530 fewer workers (1.9% of the workforce) and wholesale trade with 230 fewer (0.7%).

Changes in sector sizes, Marrickville, 2001–06



Changes in sector sizes, Marrickville, 2001–06	workers in 2001			change in workers 2001–2006			changed share of workers 01–06		
	adults	males	females	number	males	females	adults	males	females
public service	529	293	236	545	334	211	up 2.4%	up 2.7%	up 2.1%
media / telecommunications	190	136	54	355	165	190	up 1.6%	up 1.3%	up 1.9%
accommodation & food	1,088	569	519	343	201	142	up 1.6%	up 1.8%	up 1.4%
transport, post & storage	883	732	151	318	273	45	up 1.5%	up 2.4%	up 0.5%
rental, real estate, & services	2,034	1,153	881	206	-9	215	up 1.2%	up 0.4%	up 2.2%
other services	1,227	638	589	135	144	-9	up 0.8%	up 1.4%	dn 0.1%
finance & insurance	300	143	157	135	77	58	up 0.6%	up 0.7%	up 0.6%
utilities	15	15	0	30	30	0	up 0.1%	up 0.2%	same
health & social care	1,720	428	1,292	23	28	-5	up 0.3%	up 0.4%	up 0.0%
rural production	40	21	19	13	14	-1	up 0.1%	up 0.1%	dn 0.0%
mining	3	3	0	0	0	0	up 0.0%	up 0.0%	same
education & training	2,078	743	1,335	-137	-130	-7	dn 0.3%	dn 0.7%	dn 0.0%
arts & recreation	577	319	258	-162	-87	-75	dn 0.6%	dn 0.5%	dn 0.7%
construction	1,392	1,228	164	-185	-186	1	dn 0.6%	dn 1.0%	up 0.0%
wholesale trade	2,403	1,583	820	-230	-217	-13	dn 0.7%	dn 1.1%	dn 0.1%
retail trade	3,174	1,848	1,326	-530	-473	-57	dn 1.9%	dn 2.9%	dn 0.5%
manufacturing	5,835	3,598	2,237	-1,626	-898	-728	dn 6.3%	dn 5.5%	dn 7.1%
not known	307	170	137	31	42	-11	up 0.2%	up 0.4%	dn 0.1%
<b>All industries</b>	<b>23,795</b>	<b>13,620</b>	<b>10,175</b>	<b>-736</b>	<b>-692</b>	<b>-44</b>	S.Dev: 1.9%	S.Dev: 1.9%	S.Dev: 2.0%

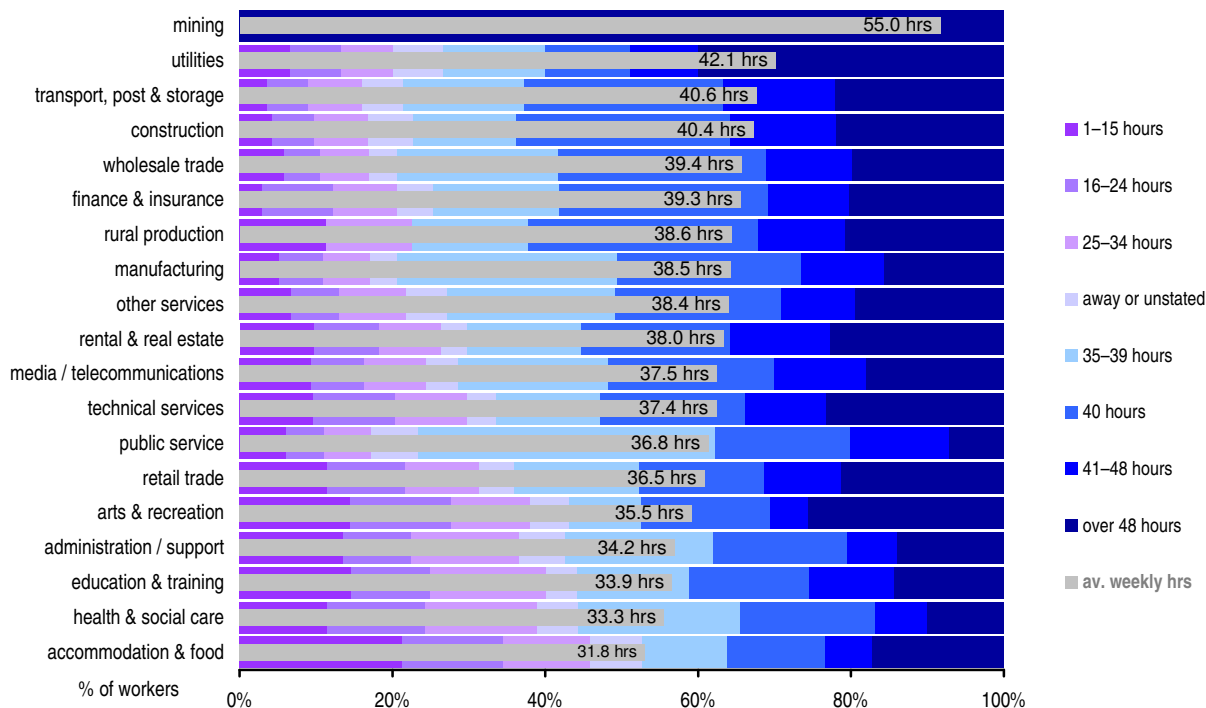
Note that classification changes between 2001 and 2006 make these comparisons imprecise, particularly for the aggregate 'rental, real estate, technical & admin services' which approximates the 2001 'property and business services'. Source: WPP 2006 Table W11; WPP 2001 Table W10.

# Working patterns across industries

This chart shows the pattern of working hours for all in the different industry sectors in Marrickville in 2006, with the averages shown by and written in the grey bars, and the background bars shaded according to the proportion working in each hourly range. Industries with more part-time workers have longer purple-shaded sections to the left; those with more full-time workers have longer blue sections to the right. The chart and table can be set to show data for men, women or all workers.

Sectors with the highest proportions working 40+ hours a week were construction, transport, post & storage, rural production, utilities; those with the most part-time workers (<25 hours a week) were accommodation & food, arts & recreation, education & training and health & social care,

Working patterns across industries, Marrickville

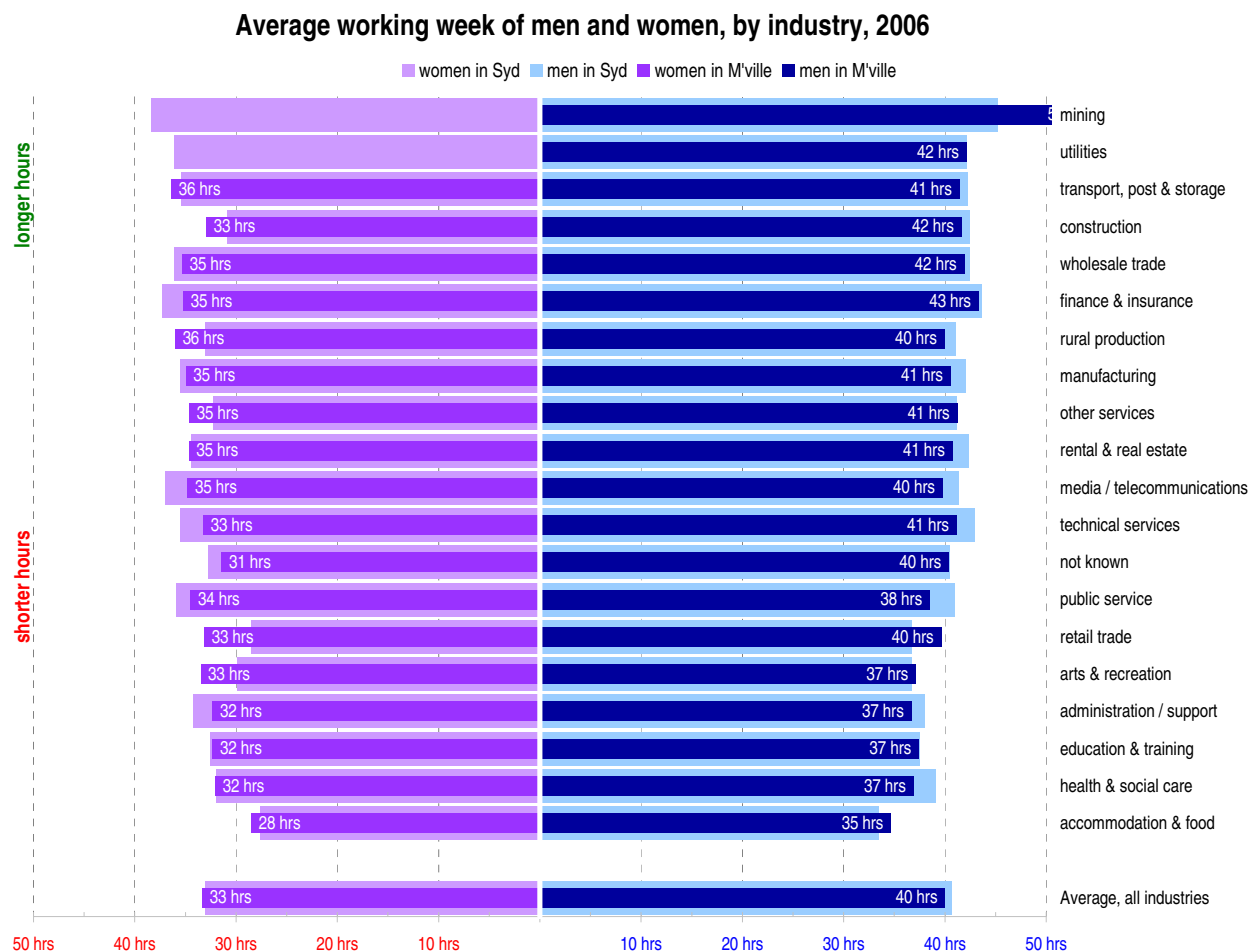


Working patterns across industries, Marrickville	% of all workers in Marrickville working each period, by industry, 2006									av. weekly hrs
	none, away from work	1-15 hours	16-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-39 hours	40 hours	41-48 hours	over 48 hours	unstated hours	
mining	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	55 hrs
utilities	0%	7%	7%	7%	13%	11%	9%	40%	7%	42 hrs
transport, post & storage	3%	4%	5%	7%	16%	26%	15%	22%	2%	41 hrs
construction	3%	4%	6%	7%	13%	28%	14%	22%	3%	40 hrs
wholesale trade	2%	6%	5%	6%	21%	27%	11%	20%	2%	39 hrs
finance & insurance	3%	3%	9%	9%	17%	27%	11%	20%	1%	39 hrs
rural production	0%	11%	0%	11%	15%	30%	11%	21%	0%	39 hrs
manufacturing	2%	5%	6%	6%	29%	24%	11%	16%	2%	39 hrs
other services	3%	7%	6%	9%	22%	22%	10%	19%	2%	38 hrs
rental & real estate	2%	10%	9%	8%	15%	19%	13%	23%	1%	38 hrs
media / telecommunications	3%	9%	7%	8%	20%	22%	12%	18%	1%	37 hrs
technical services	3%	10%	11%	9%	14%	19%	10%	23%	1%	37 hrs
public service	4%	6%	5%	6%	39%	18%	13%	7%	2%	37 hrs
retail trade	3%	12%	10%	10%	16%	16%	10%	21%	2%	36 hrs
arts & recreation	3%	14%	13%	10%	9%	17%	5%	26%	2%	36 hrs
administration / support	3%	14%	9%	14%	19%	18%	7%	14%	3%	34 hrs
education & training	3%	15%	10%	15%	15%	16%	11%	14%	1%	34 hrs
health & social care	4%	11%	13%	15%	21%	18%	7%	10%	2%	33 hrs
accommodation & food	4%	21%	13%	11%	11%	13%	6%	17%	3%	32 hrs
not known	4%	10%	5%	10%	16%	23%	8%	17%	6%	37 hrs
<b>total workers</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>37 hrs</b>
standard dev'n	1%	5%	4%	3%	8%	7%	4%	19%	2%	5 hrs

The table shows the percentage of workers in each industry working the hours shown for the column, in the week prior to the Census, August 2006. Unusually large or small proportions in a column are in bold and shaded green if high or orange if low. The 'average hours' is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each range in table above by the % in the range, ignoring 'none or unstated'; using 10 hours as the average for those working 1-15 hours and 55 hours as the average for those working 48+ hours. Data source Census 2006 Table W11.

# The average working week in industries

The chart below shows the average number of hours worked per week by men and women in each industry in Marrickville (the darker narrow bars, and numbers), with the highest average hours on top, compared with Sydney (shown as the lighter background).



Working hours by industry	av hrs pw, M'ville workers, 2006				difference from Syd			change, M'ville, 2001-2006		
	men in M'ville	women in M'ville	M'ville workers	female hrs as % male	men	women	all workers	men	women	all workers
mining	55	0	55	0%	10 hrs	-38 hrs	-66 hrs	up 15	-	up 15
utilities	42	0	42	0%	-0 hrs	-36 hrs	-10 hrs	dn 1	-	dn 1
transport, post & storage	41	36	41	88%	-1 hrs	1 hrs	1 hrs	dn 1	dn 1	dn 1
construction	42	33	40	79%	-1 hrs	2 hrs	0 hrs	dn 0	dn 1	dn 1
wholesale trade	42	35	39	84%	-0 hrs	-1 hrs	-5 hrs	dn 0	dn 1	dn 1
finance & insurance	43	35	39	81%	-0 hrs	-2 hrs	0 hrs	up 1	up 1	up 2
rural production	40	36	39	90%	-1 hrs	3 hrs	3 hrs	dn 5	up 6	up 1
manufacturing	41	35	39	86%	-1 hrs	-1 hrs	0 hrs	dn 1	dn 1	dn 1
other services	41	35	38	84%	0 hrs	2 hrs	3 hrs	up 1	dn 0	up 1
rental & real estate	41	35	38	85%	-2 hrs	0 hrs	-9 hrs	dn 0	up 1	dn 0
media / telecommunications	40	35	37	88%	-2 hrs	-2 hrs	-5 hrs	dn 3	up 2	dn 2
technical services	41	33	37	81%	-2 hrs	-2 hrs	-1 hrs	up 0	dn 1	dn 1
not known	40	31	37	78%	-0 hrs	-1 hrs	2 hrs	up 2	up 0	up 2
public service	38	34	37	90%	-2 hrs	-1 hrs	-6 hrs	dn 0	up 0	up 0
retail trade	40	33	36	84%	3 hrs	5 hrs	6 hrs	up 1	up 2	up 1
arts & recreation	37	33	36	90%	0 hrs	4 hrs	-1 hrs	up 1	up 1	up 1
administration / support	37	32	34	88%	-1 hrs	-2 hrs	-2 hrs	dn 4	dn 2	dn 4
education & training	37	32	34	86%	-0 hrs	-0 hrs	-2 hrs	dn 1	dn 0	dn 1
health & social care	37	32	33	87%	-2 hrs	0 hrs	4 hrs	dn 2	dn 1	dn 1
accommodation & food	35	28	32	82%	1 hrs	1 hrs	3 hrs	dn 4	dn 4	dn 4
<b>Average, all industries</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>-1 hrs</b>	<b>0 hrs</b>	<b>3 hrs</b>	<b>dn 1</b>	<b>dn 1</b>	<b>dn 1</b>

The 'average hours' is calculated by multiplying the mid-point of each range in table above by the proportion in that range; ignoring 'none or unstated'; and using 10 hours as the average for those working 1-15 hours and 55 hours as the average for those working 48+ hours. The differences and changes are by subtraction; extreme values are in bold and shaded.

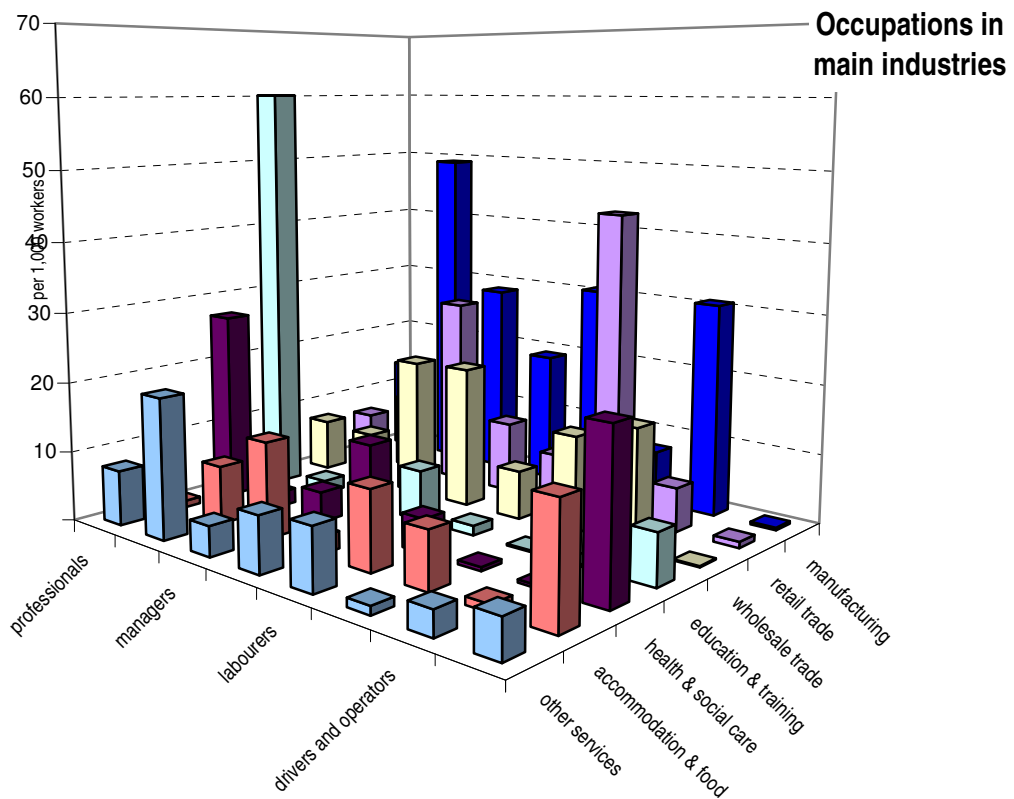
Sources: Census 2006 Table W11, Census 2001 Table W10. Note: the industry classifications differ slightly between these Censuses. Here, 'finance & insurance', 'rental & real estate' and 'technical services' are compared with the 2001 classification, 'property and business services'.

# Occupations in industries

The graph below shows, by the height of the blocks, the number of workers per 1,000 in Marrickville, in the main occupations in the main industries. The tallest column, for example, represents the largest occupation–industry combination, professionals in education & training; its height shows they represented 60 in every 1000 workers in Marrickville.

The next largest concentrations of occupations in industries were:

- technicians & trades workers in manufacturing (49 of every 1000 Marrickville workers);
- sales workers in retail trade (44 per 1000);
- professionals in technical services (34 per 1000);
- drivers and operators in manufacturing (31 per 1000);
- labourers in manufacturing (31 per 1000).



Rate /1,000 workers, industry x occup'n	Occupations								Not stated	Total
	professionals	technicians & trades workers	managers	administrative workers	labourers	sales workers	drivers and operators	community & service workers		
manufacturing	14	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	19	<b>31</b>	8	<b>31</b>	0	2	<b>182</b>
retail trade	7	11	<b>28</b>	10	7	<b>44</b>	6	1	1	<b>115</b>
wholesale trade	8	7	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	7	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	0	2	<b>94</b>
education & training	<b>60</b>	2	5	7	1	0	0	7	0	<b>84</b>
health & social care	<b>27</b>	2	4	<b>13</b>	5	1	0	<b>23</b>	1	<b>76</b>
accommodation & food	1	8	<b>14</b>	2	<b>11</b>	8	1	<b>16</b>	0	<b>62</b>
other services	8	<b>20</b>	4	8	9	1	3	5	0	<b>59</b>
technical services	<b>34</b>	5	5	10	1	1	1	0	0	<b>58</b>
construction	2	<b>24</b>	8	7	7	1	3	-	1	<b>52</b>
transport, post & storage	4	5	5	8	5	2	<b>23</b>	1	1	<b>52</b>
public service	9	4	5	9	4	1	2	<b>13</b>	1	<b>47</b>
administration / support	3	1	3	3	10	0	0	2	0	<b>24</b>
finance & insurance	4	0	3	9	0	1	0	1	1	<b>19</b>
arts & recreation	10	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	<b>18</b>
rental & real estate	1	1	2	3	1	7	0	-	0	<b>15</b>
rural production	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	<b>2</b>
utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	<b>2</b>
mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
media / telecommunications	10	3	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	<b>24</b>
unclear	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	<b>15</b>
<b>All industries</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The most common occupations among the industries are in bold and shaded (top 10 darkest). Source: 2006 Census Table W12.

# Local businesses

## Registered businesses

Actively trading businesses are recorded in the Australian Business Register (ABR), maintained by the Australian Taxation Office. The ABS uses this information to construct its Business Register (ABSBR) as a source of data on business activity at the local level. This Register includes all registered active businesses, whether employing staff or not, but excludes non-trading entities such as clubs, charities, government agencies and inactive businesses.

In Marrickville, 7,674 businesses were recorded at June 2007, with 4,467 or 58% being non-employing (eg sole trader) while 2,022 or 26% employed under 5 people, and 1,185 or 15% had more than 5 staff.

The number of businesses fluctuates as enterprises come and go. From June 2005 to June 2007, the number of businesses in Marrickville fell by 93 or 1% from 7,767 to 7,674.

- the number of non-employing businesses fell by 240 or 5%.
- the number of businesses employing less than five workers grew by 180 or 9%.
- the number of businesses employing 5 or more fell by 33 or 3%.

The 2006 Census counted 4,970 owner-managers in Marrickville's workforce (indicating there were around 5,228 actually), suggesting an average of 1.5 registered businesses per owner-manager. There are often more small businesses than owner-managers in a community, since some owner-managers will have several businesses, and some employed people might run a small business on the side.

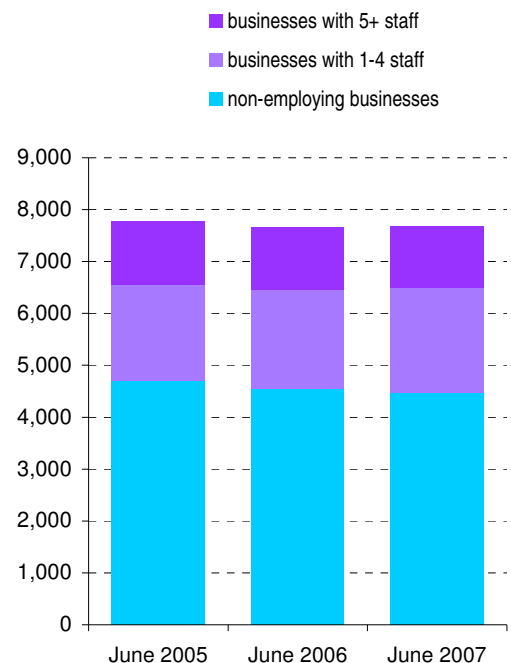
Businesses in Marrickville	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	June 2008
non-employing businesses	4,707	4,554	4,467	-
businesses with 1-4 staff	1,842	1,902	2,022	-
businesses with 5+ staff	1,218	1,200	1,185	-
<b>Total businesses</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>7,674</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: National Regional Profile Table 1; data is @ 30 June of year.

Change in business numbers, M'ville	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
<b>non-employing businesses</b>				
number @ start year	5,136	4,707	4,554	4,467
entries	909	870	951	n.a.
exits	(1,338)	(981)	(1,011)	n.a.
changed from employing	n.a.	(42)	(27)	n.a.
<b>number @ end year</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>employing businesses</b>				
number @ start year	2,757	3,027	3,078	3,207
entries	363	378	405	n.a.
exits	(60)	(303)	(276)	n.a.
changed from non-employing		(24)	-	n.a.
<b>number @ end year</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

Source: Australian Taxation Office, from the ABS National Regional Profile Table 1.

Number of businesses

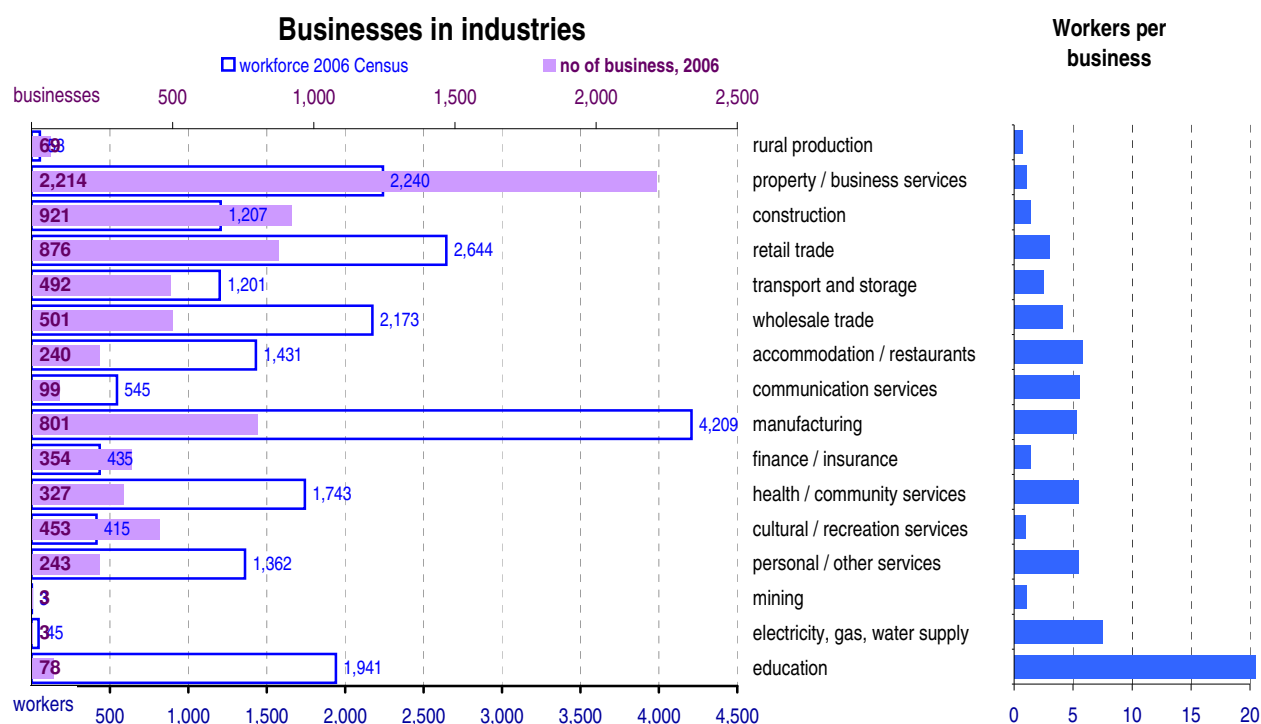


## Businesses in industries

Australian Tax Office data shows the number of active businesses in Marrickville according to their industry. These are shown below, listed from the industry with the largest number of businesses here, rural production with businesses in Marrickville, down to the smallest, education, with businesses.

An indication of the average sizes of businesses in each industry is given by dividing the workforce of each industry by the number of businesses. This is only an approximation, but a useful guide. The business numbers from the ATO use the old (2001) industry classification; the worker numbers are from 2006 Census, which uses a slightly different classification. Also, not all workers are in private firms.

The left graph shows the number of businesses and workers in each industry. The right graph shows the rough average size of businesses in each industry. The data is in the table below.



The table below shows the number of businesses registered in Marrickville from 2005 to 2008, and the change over those four years. The biggest absolute increases were in finance / insurance with 21 more businesses, personal / other services with 18 more, and accommodation / restaurants with 15 more. There were 51 fewer businesses in wholesale trade; 30 fewer in manufacturing, and 27 fewer in property / business services.

Businesses in industries	number of active businesses			change 2005-2007		workforce 2006 Census	average workers / business
	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	number	% of 2005		
rural production	72	75	69	(3)	dn 4%	53	1
property / business services	2,241	2,205	2,214	(27)	dn 1%	2,240	1
construction	912	885	921	9	up 1%	1,207	1
retail trade	891	894	876	(15)	dn 2%	2,644	3
transport and storage	501	489	492	(9)	dn 2%	1,201	2
wholesale trade	552	534	501	(51)	dn 9%	2,173	4
accommodation / restaurants	225	246	240	15	up 7%	1,431	6
communication services	105	99	99	(6)	dn 6%	545	6
manufacturing	831	801	801	(30)	dn 4%	4,209	5
finance / insurance	333	327	354	21	up 6%	435	1
health / community services	327	318	327	-	same	1,743	5
cultural / recreation services	459	453	453	(6)	dn 1%	415	1
personal / other services	225	252	243	18	up 8%	1,362	5
mining	0	3	3	3		3	1
electricity, gas, water supply	6	6	3	(3)	dn 50%	45	8
education	87	69	78	(9)	dn 10%	1,941	28
<b>Total businesses</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>7,674</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>dn 1%</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>3</b>

Sources: Australian Taxation Office, from the ABS National Regional Profile Table 1

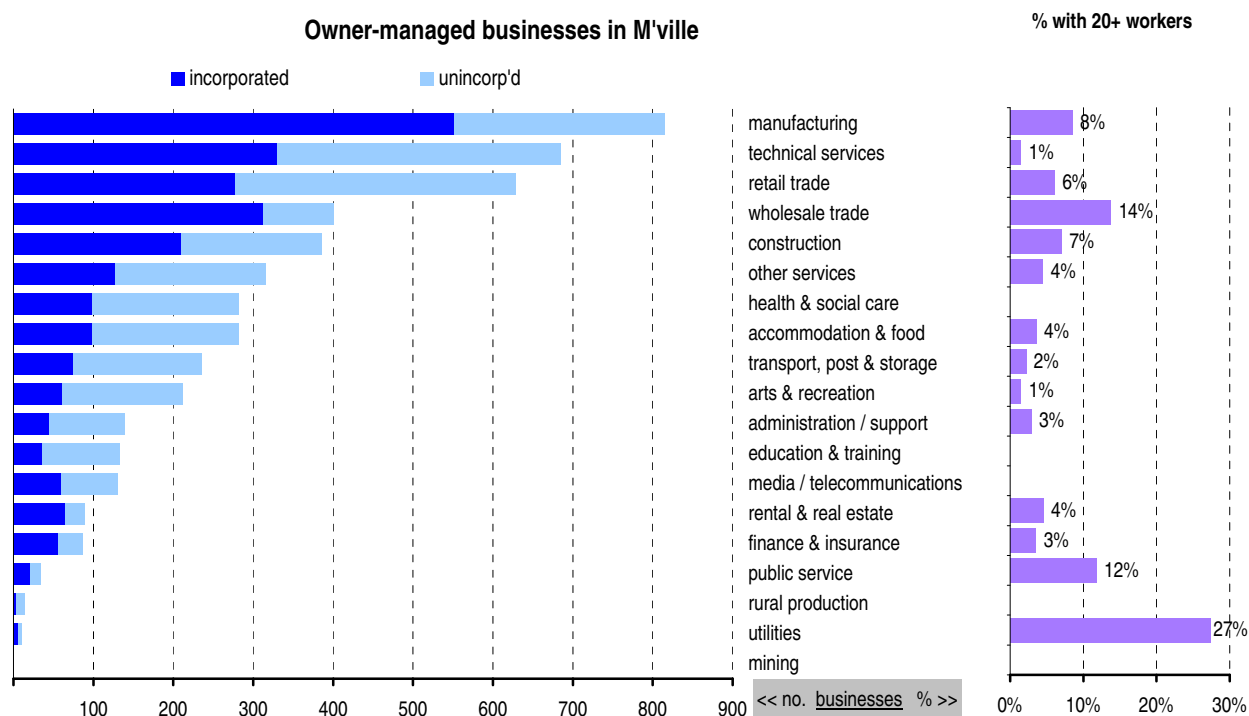
2006 Census Table W11.

# Owner-managed business

The graph and table below examine 2006 Census data on people who worked in Marrickville as owner-managers. There were 4,970 owner-managers in all, with 2,465 running an incorporated business and 2,505 running an unincorporated business (eg a sole trader or partnership). The number of owner-managers of each type in each industry is illustrated in the graph, from manufacturing with 815 owner-managers, then technical services with 685, down to mining with no owner-managers.

Overall in Marrickville, 50% of owner-managers ran an unincorporated business. Across industries, unincorporated owner-managers were most common in rural production (79% unincorporated), education & training (73%), arts & recreation (71%), administration / support (68%). On the other hand, owner-managers were more likely to be incorporated when in wholesale trade (where 78% were incorporated), rental & real estate (73% incorporated), manufacturing (68%), and finance & insurance (65%).

The bar graph on the right shows the proportion of these owner-managed businesses with 20+ employees. Overall, 5% of the owner-managers ran unincorporated businesses with this many workers. These larger businesses were proportionally most common in utilities (27% of owner-managers), wholesale trade (14%), and public service (12%).



Owner-managed businesses in M'ville	number of owner-managers			% not incorp'd	incorporated		unincorporated			% with 20+ workers
	incorporated	unincorp'd	total		1-19 workers	20+ workers	self only	1-19 workers	20+ workers	
manufacturing	552	263	815	32%	490	62	189	62	7	8%
technical services	330	355	685	52%	312	10	293	57	0	1%
retail trade	277	351	628	56%	242	32	215	120	6	6%
wholesale trade	312	88	400	22%	253	55	56	29	0	14%
construction	210	176	386	46%	179	27	143	27	0	7%
other services	127	188	315	60%	113	14	124	61	0	4%
health & social care	98	184	282	65%	98	0	125	53	0	0%
accommodation & food	98	183	281	65%	88	5	93	79	5	4%
transport, post & storage	75	160	235	68%	70	5	139	14	0	2%
arts & recreation	61	150	211	71%	55	3	139	8	0	1%
administration / support	44	95	139	68%	40	4	78	14	0	3%
education & training	36	97	133	73%	36	0	90	4	0	0%
media / telecommunications	59	71	130	55%	56	0	68	3	0	0%
rental & real estate	65	24	89	27%	61	4	18	3	0	4%
finance & insurance	56	30	86	35%	53	3	27	0	0	3%
public service	21	13	34	38%	17	4	10	3	0	12%
rural production	3	11	14	79%	3	0	8	3	0	0%
utilities	6	5	11	45%	3	3	5	0	0	27%
mining	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
not known	35	61	96	64%	35	0	49	9	0	0%
<b>All industries</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

Source: WPP 2006 Table W10. st dev'n: 17%

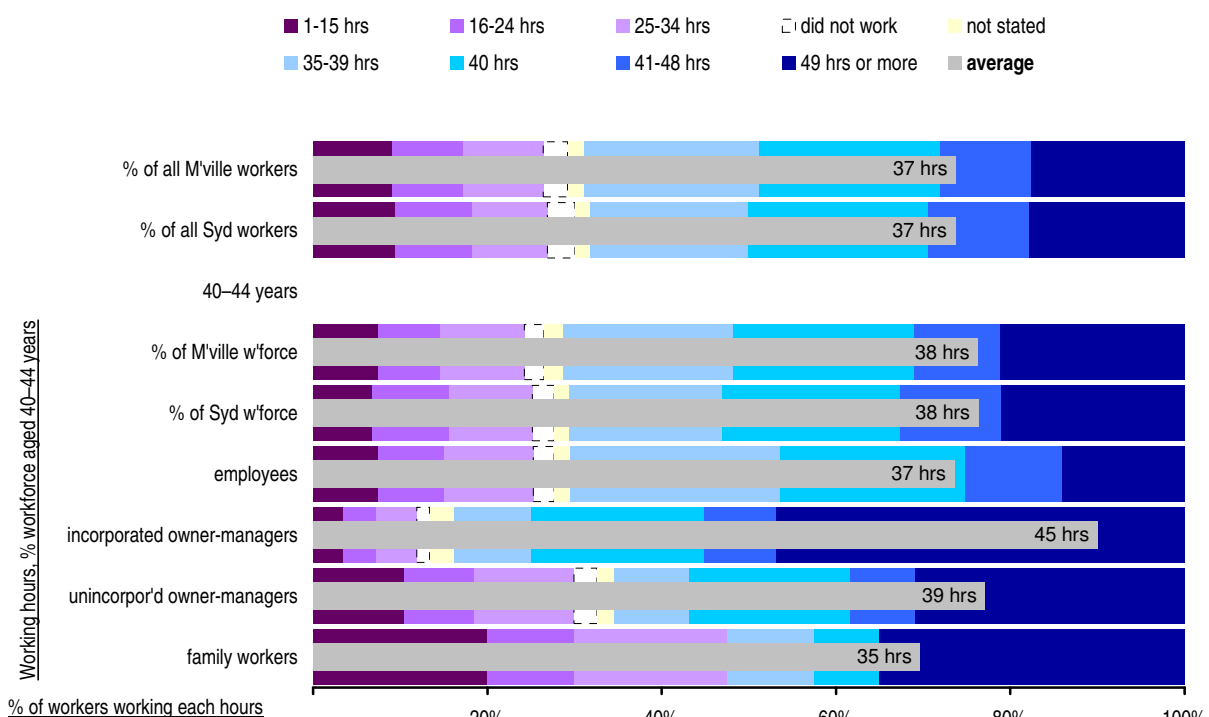
## Work patterns of owners & staff

Across all ages in Marrickville's workforce, the average working week was 37 hours (37 in Sydney). Those who were employees averaged 36 hours a week, compared with 43 hours for (incorporated) owner-managers and 38 hours for (unincorporated) owner-managers; and family workers averaged 33 hours a week.

The graph and table below show the working patterns of all workers in Marrickville and in Sydney, with more detail for different types of owners and employees in Marrickville. The average weekly hours is shown in the narrow grey bars, against the shaded background showing the proportions in each hourly range. The lower, more detailed part of the graph is interactive, and can be set to show workers of different age groups (here, 40–44 years). In the table, the three left-hand columns show the proportion of workers of all ages who worked each of the hourly patterns, while the right-hand columns show more detail on the selected age group.

Owner-managers often work longer hours than employees; they include the people who run the variety of small businesses found in most communities. Here, the 4,970 owner managers averaged 41 hours a week compared with 36 for employees of that age. The largest number were aged 40–44 years. They averaged 45 hours a week if incorporated and 39 if unincorporated, while employees averaged 37 hours.

Working hours by role and age



Working hours by role and age	All workers			Workers aged 40–44 years			Working hours, % workforce aged 40–44 years			
	number in M'ville	% of all M'ville workers	% of all Syd workers	workers in M'ville	% of M'ville w'force	% of Syd w'force	employees	incorporated owner-managers	unincorpor'd owner-managers	family workers
did not work	650	3%	3%	68	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	0%
1-15 hrs	2,099	9%	9%	223	7%	7%	7%	3%	10%	<b>20%</b>
16-24 hrs	1,874	8%	9%	212	7%	9%	8%	4%	8%	10%
25-34 hrs	2,118	9%	9%	290	10%	10%	10%	5%	11%	18%
35-39 hrs	4,623	<b>20%</b>	<b>18%</b>	587	20%	18%	<b>24%</b>	9%	9%	10%
40 hrs	4,791	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	618	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>18%</b>	8%
41-48 hrs	2,403	10%	12%	298	10%	12%	11%	8%	8%	0%
49 hrs or more	4,068	18%	18%	632	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	14%	<b>47%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>35%</b>
not stated	434	2%	2%	64	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%
<b>all workers</b>	<b>23,060</b>	100%	100%	<b>2,992</b>	100%	100%	<b>2,116</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>40</b>
average		37 hrs	37 hrs		38 hrs	38 hrs	37 hrs	45 hrs	39 hrs	35 hrs

Average hours calculated by multiplying the proportion in each range by the mid-point of the range, using 55 average for the 48+ range. Results higher than Sydney are shaded green and bold; lower results are shaded darker orange and bold. Source: WPP 2006 Table W03. Note that the right-hand columns in this table can be focussed on any age groups by altering the settings.

# Marrickville's workforce

The Census collects information on where people work, as well as where they live, and this allows the ABS to compile information about all the people who work in any particular area. Because these people held the jobs which were filled at the time, the profile of this workforce provides information on the industries and occupations of the area. Understanding the workforce is essential for identifying how jobs and workers are changing, and where job opportunities might lie.

## Workforce age-sex profile

In the 2006 Census, 23,059 adults aged 15+ said they worked in Marrickville. About 96% of people complete the Census, so the workforce may have been about 4% larger than counted, with around 23,981 jobs in Marrickville then.

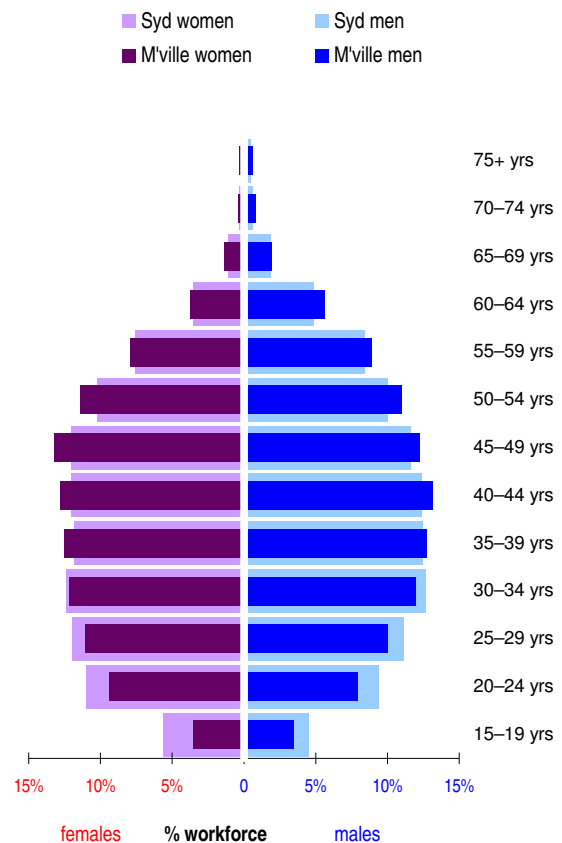
The age profile of Marrickville's workforce is illustrated in the Workforce Age Tree, compared with Sydney. The darker branches show the proportion of Marrickville's workforce in each age group (males right, females left) against the lighter background age profile of the Sydney workforce.

The common workforce age profile is apple-shaped, widest around the mid-40s when workforce participation is high and mortality is low. The largest age groups in Marrickville's workforce in 2006 were 40–44 yrs, 45–49 yrs and 35–39 yrs.

The average age of workers was 40.8 years (41.3 for men and 40.1 for women). Relative to the Sydney workforce, Marrickville's workforce was one year 4 months older – there were proportionally more people aged 50–54 yrs, 45–49 yrs and 40–44 yrs; and fewer aged 20–24 yrs, 15–19 yrs or 25–29 yrs.

In generational terms, Marrickville's workforce consisted of 38% Generation X, 32% Baby-boomers and 22% Generation Y, with 7% from the Wartime Generation (aged 60–74), and just 0.5% who were Veterans.

Workforce Age Tree



Ages of workers, 2006	workers in M'ville			% of M'ville workers			% of Syd workforce	difference from Syd	Gender ratio	
	males	females	adults	% males	% females	% workers			M'ville	Syd
15-19 years	443	356	799	3%	4%	3%	5%	2% less	1.2 M:F	1.1 F:M
20-24 years	1,024	951	1,975	8%	9%	9%	10%	2% less	1.1 M:F	1.1 F:M
25-29 years	1,287	1,120	2,407	10%	11%	10%	12%	1% less	1.1 M:F	1.0 M:F
<b>Generation Y</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>4% less</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>
30-34 years	1,546	1,233	2,779	12%	12%	12%	13%	0% less	1.3 M:F	1.1 M:F
35-39 years	1,639	1,271	2,910	13%	13%	13%	12%	0% more	1.3 M:F	1.2 M:F
40-44 years	1,695	1,297	2,992	13%	13%	13%	12%	1% more	1.3 M:F	1.1 M:F
<b>Generation X</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>1% more</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>
45-49 years	1,582	1,344	2,926	12%	13%	13%	12%	1% more	1.2 M:F	1.1 M:F
50-54 years	1,415	1,160	2,575	11%	11%	11%	10%	1% more	1.2 M:F	1.1 M:F
55-59 years	1,147	805	1,952	9%	8%	8%	8%	0% more	1.4 M:F	1.2 M:F
<b>Baby-boomers</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>2% more</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>
60-64 years	724	383	1,107	6%	4%	5%	4%	1% more	1.9 M:F	1.5 M:F
65-69 years	249	138	387	2%	1%	2%	1%	0% more	1.8 M:F	1.8 M:F
70-74 years	106	39	145	1%	0%	1%	0%	0% more	2.7 M:F	2.1 M:F
<b>Wartime</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1% more</b>	<b>1.9 M:F</b>	<b>1.6 M:F</b>
<b>Veterans: 75+</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0% more</b>	<b>2.1 M:F</b>	<b>2.0 M:F</b>
<b>all workers</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>
<b>average age</b>	<b>41.3 yrs</b>	<b>40.1 yrs</b>	<b>40.8 yrs</b>				<b>39.4 yrs</b>	<b>+1.4 yrs</b>		

Source: ABS Working Population Profile (WPP) 2006, Table W01.

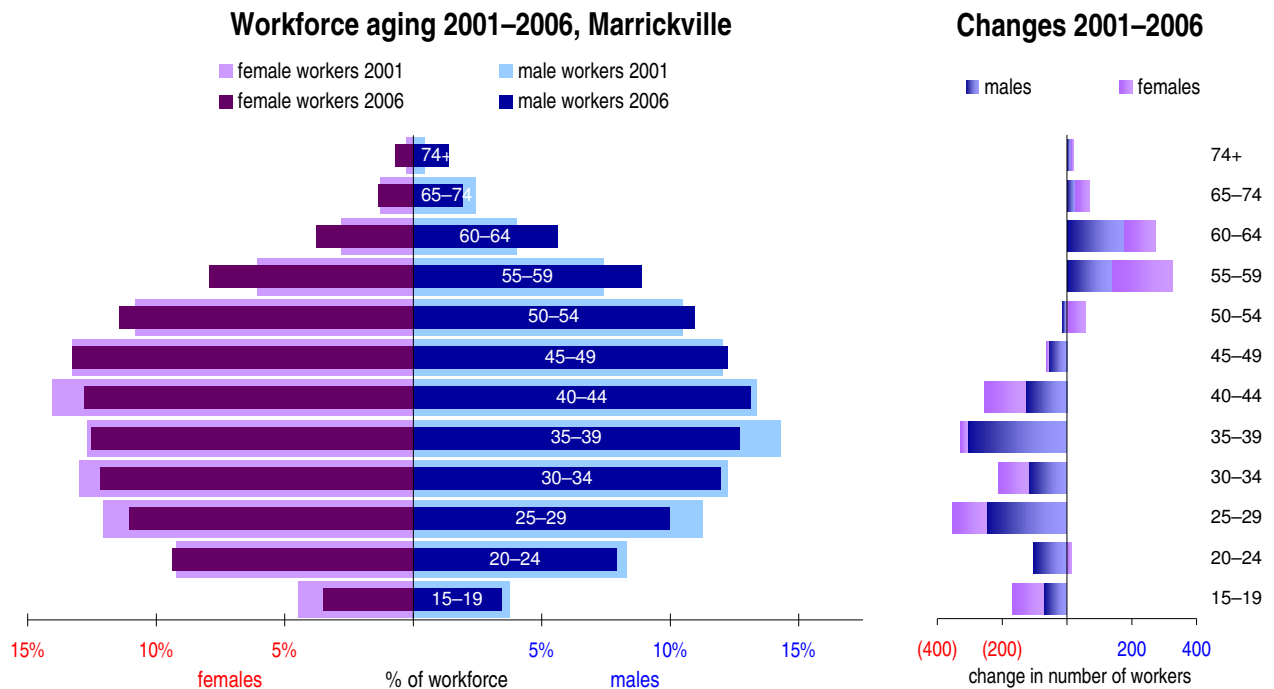
# Workforce changes 2001–2006

From 2001 to 2006, Marrickville's workforce decreased by 733 jobs from 23,792 to 23,059 workers, with a loss of 690 male workers and 43 female workers.

The age groups that most increased their share of the workforce over these five years were 55–59 years with 1.6% more of the workforce; 60–64 years with 1.3% more; and 74+ years with 0.7% more. Conversely, the age groups that lost the greatest share were 25–29 years with 1.2% less of the workforce; 35–39 years with 1.0% less; and 40–44 years with 0.7% less.

In generational terms, the number of workers from the Wartime Generation (aged 60–74 in 2006) fell by 1,187, equivalent to 5% of the workforce, as retirement started. However, the number of Gen Y workers (aged 15–29 in 2006, 10–24 in 2001) increased by 2,148, or 10% of the workforce, with many of them entering the workforce during this period.

Over these five years, the proportion of the workforce who were Baby-boomers fell by 5% while the proportion who were Gen X remained stable.



Workforce aging 2001–2006, Marrickville	workers in M'ville, 2001			change 2001 to 2006			% 2006 workforce		% 2001 workforce	
	males	females	adults	males	females	adults	males	females	males	females
15–19 years	513	455	968	(70)	(99)	(169)	3%	4%	4%	4%
20–24 years	1,128	937	2,065	(104)	14	(90)	8%	9%	8%	9%
25–29 years	1,535	1,227	2,762	(248)	(107)	(355)	10%	11%	11%	12%
30–34 years	1,666	1,324	2,990	(120)	(91)	(211)	12%	12%	12%	13%
35–39 years	1,946	1,292	3,238	(307)	(21)	(328)	13%	13%	14%	13%
40–44 years	1,821	1,427	3,248	(126)	(130)	(256)	13%	13%	13%	14%
45–49 years	1,639	1,350	2,989	(57)	(6)	(63)	12%	13%	12%	13%
50–54 years	1,429	1,101	2,530	(14)	59	45	11%	11%	10%	11%
55–59 years	1,008	617	1,625	139	188	327	9%	8%	7%	6%
60–64 years	547	285	832	177	98	275	6%	4%	4%	3%
65–74 years	328	133	461	27	44	71	2%	1%	2%	1%
74+ years	58	26	84	13	8	21	1%	1%	0%	0%
<b>all workers</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>10,174</b>	<b>23,792</b>	<b>(690)</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>(733)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
average age	40.2 yrs	39.0 yrs	39.6 yrs	up 1.2 yrs	up 1.1 yrs	up 1.1 yrs	41.4 yrs	40.1 yrs	40.2 yrs	39.0 yrs
Generation Y	1,641	1,392	3,033	1,113	1,035	2,148	21%	24%	12%	14%
Generation X	5,147	3,843	8,990	(267)	(42)	(309)	38%	38%	38%	38%
Baby-boomers	4,889	3,878	8,767	(745)	(569)	(1,314)	32%	33%	36%	38%
Wartime	1,817	1,008	2,826	(738)	(448)	(1,187)	8%	6%	13%	10%
Veterans	124	53	176	(53)	(19)	(71)	1%	0%	1%	1%

Numbers in red and brackets are negative. Source: Census 2006 Table W01; Census 2001 Table W04.

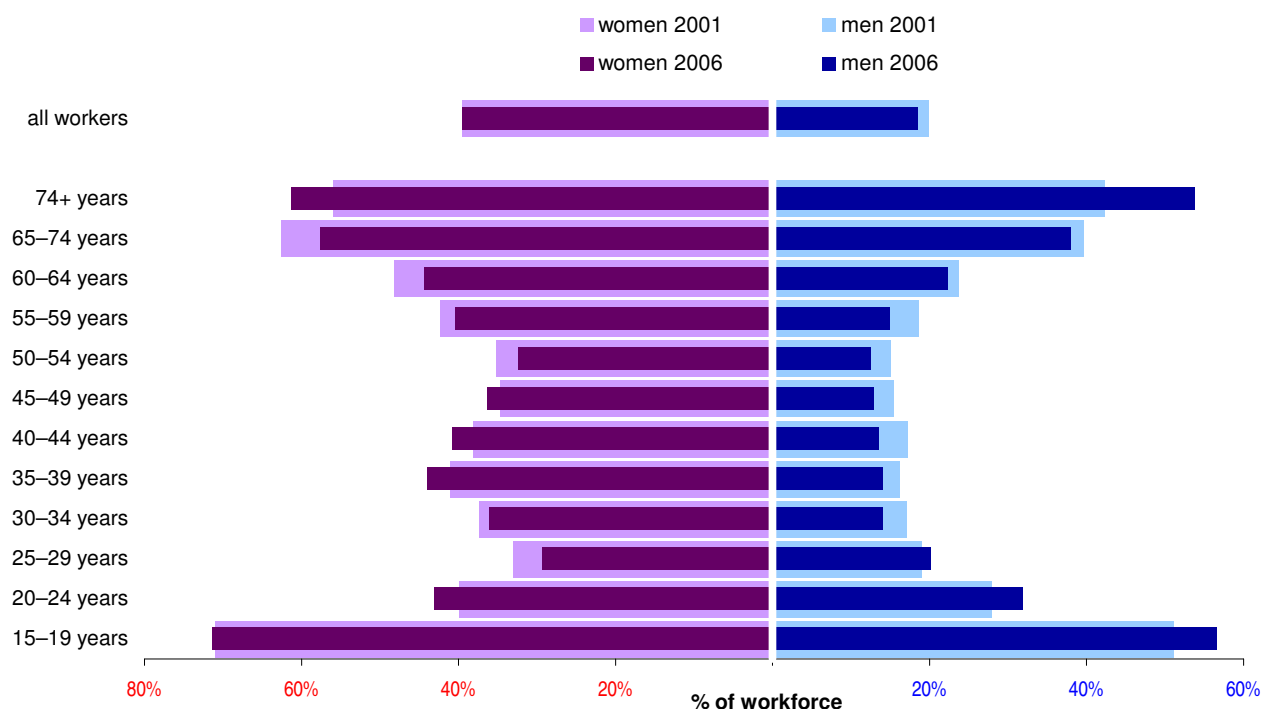
## Full-time and part-time jobs

Overall, 28% of Marrickville's jobs were part-time and 72% were full-time in 2006. Women more commonly held the part-time jobs (here, 40% of female workers were part-time versus 18% of male workers). Over 2001 to 2006, the proportion of jobs that were part-time stayed fairly stable overall (with steady proportions of female workers and 1% fewer male workers working part-time.)

Part-time jobs are commonly held by young and older workers. In Marrickville, 63% of teenage workers and 37% of 20–24 year-olds worked in part-time jobs, with the part-time rate falling to 21% amongst workers aged 50–54 years before rising to much 56% amongst workers aged 74+ years. By gender, part-time work was highest amongst women aged 15–19 years (71%) and women aged 74+ years (61%).

Over the previous five years, the biggest increases in the proportion working part-time were amongst males aged 74+ years (up 11%), males aged 15–19 years (up 5%) and females aged 74+ years (up 5%) while the biggest shifts to full-time were among females aged 65–74 years (the part-time proportion was down 5%), females aged 60–64 years (part-time down 4%) and males aged 55–59 years (down 4%).

Part-time workers by age, 2001 and 2006



Full-time / part-time workers in Marrickville	No. workers in Marrickville, 2006				% of workers who were part-time			change % part-time 2001-2006		
	full-time	part-time	or unstated	total	men	women	persons	males	females	persons
15–19 years	272	466	61	799	57%	71%	63%	up 5%	up 0%	up 3%
20–24 years	1,178	701	96	1,975	32%	43%	37%	up 4%	up 3%	up 4%
25–29 years	1,737	562	108	2,407	20%	29%	24%	up 1%	dn 4%	dn 1%
30–34 years	2,011	627	141	2,779	14%	36%	24%	dn 3%	dn 1%	dn 2%
35–39 years	2,030	753	127	2,910	14%	44%	27%	dn 2%	up 3%	up 1%
40–44 years	2,137	725	130	2,992	14%	41%	25%	dn 4%	up 3%	dn 1%
45–49 years	2,149	666	111	2,926	13%	36%	24%	dn 3%	up 2%	dn 0%
50–54 years	1,936	530	109	2,575	13%	32%	21%	dn 3%	dn 3%	dn 2%
55–59 years	1,375	467	110	1,952	15%	40%	25%	dn 4%	dn 2%	dn 2%
60–64 years	734	312	61	1,107	22%	44%	30%	dn 1%	dn 4%	dn 2%
65–74 years	282	227	23	532	38%	58%	45%	dn 2%	dn 5%	dn 2%
74+ years	43	55	7	105	54%	61%	56%	up 11%	up 5%	up 9%
<b>all workers</b>	<b>15,884</b>	<b>6,091</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>dn 1%</b>	<b>up 0%</b>	<b>dn 1%</b>

average age 38.8 yrs 36.6 yrs 38.0 yrs 37.3 yrs S.Dev: 16% S.Dev: 13% S.Dev: 14% S.Dev: 5% S.Dev: 3% S.Dev: 4%

Percentages exclude those away from work and 'not stated' responses. The 65-69 and 70-74 age groups are combined to match 2001 data.

Sources: Census 2006 Table W01; Census 2001 Table W04

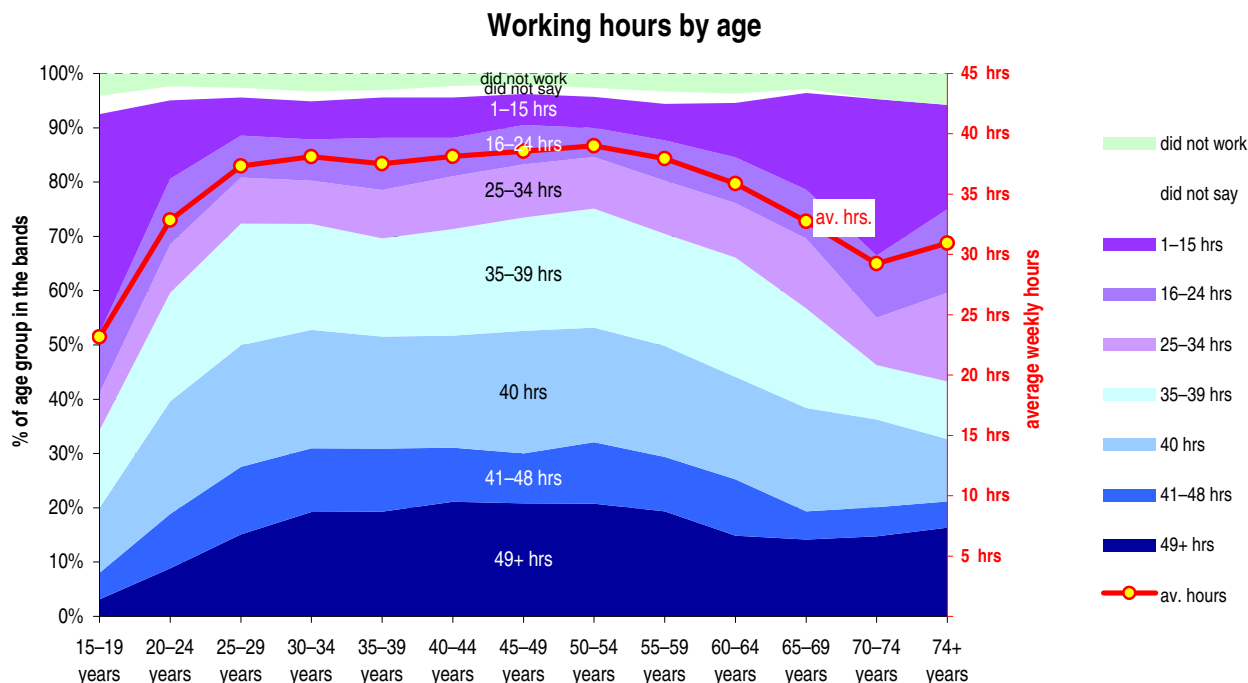
## Working hours by age

The graph below shows how the pattern of hours worked varies for workers of different ages in 2006, from the youngest on the left to the oldest to the right. Each colour band represents a range of hours worked in the week before the Census, August 2006 (eg 1–15 or 35–39 hours), with the longer working hours being lower down in blue shades. The width of the band (shown in percentages on the left axis) represents the proportion of workers of each age who worked that many hours.

The solid line crossing the bands represents the average number of hours of workers as they age. This peaks in the 50–54 years age group at 39 hours, shown on the right-hand scale of the graph.

Over most ages from around 25 to 60, about three-quarters of workers worked full-time (35 hours a week or more), shown in the lower blue bands, with one-fifth working over 48 hours a week (the lowest band). The proportion working full-time peaked in the 50–54 years age group at 75%; the proportion working over 48 hours weekly was highest among those aged 40–44 years, with 21% working these hours.

Generally, about one-quarter of workers were part-time (5% did not work in Census week or did not give their hours). Working part-time was most common in the 15–19 years (58%) and 74+ years (51%) age groups. Working under 16 hours a week (equivalent to two days) was most common amongst those aged 15–19 years (when 40% worked these hours), and those aged 70–74 years (29%).



Working hours by age in M'ville	% of workers who were full-time				% of workers part-time			% of workers who		av hours pw, all working
	49+ hrs	41-48 hrs	40 hrs	35-39 hrs	25-34 hrs	16-24 hrs	1-15 hrs	did not work	did not say	
15-19 years	3%	5%	12%	<b>14%</b>	7%	11%	<b>40%</b>	4%	3%	23 hrs
20-24 years	9%	10%	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	9%	12%	14%	2%	3%	33 hrs
25-29 years	15%	12%	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	9%	8%	7%	3%	2%	37 hrs
30-34 years	19%	12%	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>	8%	8%	7%	3%	2%	38 hrs
35-39 years	<b>19%</b>	12%	<b>21%</b>	18%	9%	10%	7%	3%	1%	38 hrs
40-44 years	<b>21%</b>	10%	<b>21%</b>	20%	10%	7%	7%	2%	2%	38 hrs
45-49 years	21%	9%	<b>23%</b>	<b>21%</b>	10%	7%	6%	2%	2%	39 hrs
50-54 years	21%	11%	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	9%	5%	6%	3%	2%	39 hrs
55-59 years	19%	10%	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	10%	7%	7%	3%	2%	38 hrs
60-64 years	15%	10%	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>	10%	8%	10%	4%	2%	36 hrs
65-69 years	14%	5%	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>	13%	9%	18%	3%	1%	33 hrs
70-74 years	15%	5%	<b>16%</b>	10%	9%	11%	<b>29%</b>	5%	0%	29 hrs
74+ years	16%	5%	12%	11%	16%	15%	<b>19%</b>	6%	0%	31 hrs
<b>all workers</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>37 hrs</b>

Note: the percentages part-time in this table differ from the previous table so that those away from work or working unstated hours can be shown in the graph. The average is calculated by multiplying the proportion in each band by the mid-point of the band, using 55 hours for the 49+ band, excluding the not stated and did not work responses. The most common hours for each age are shaded green and bold. Source: Census 2006 Table W03

## Qualifications in the workforce

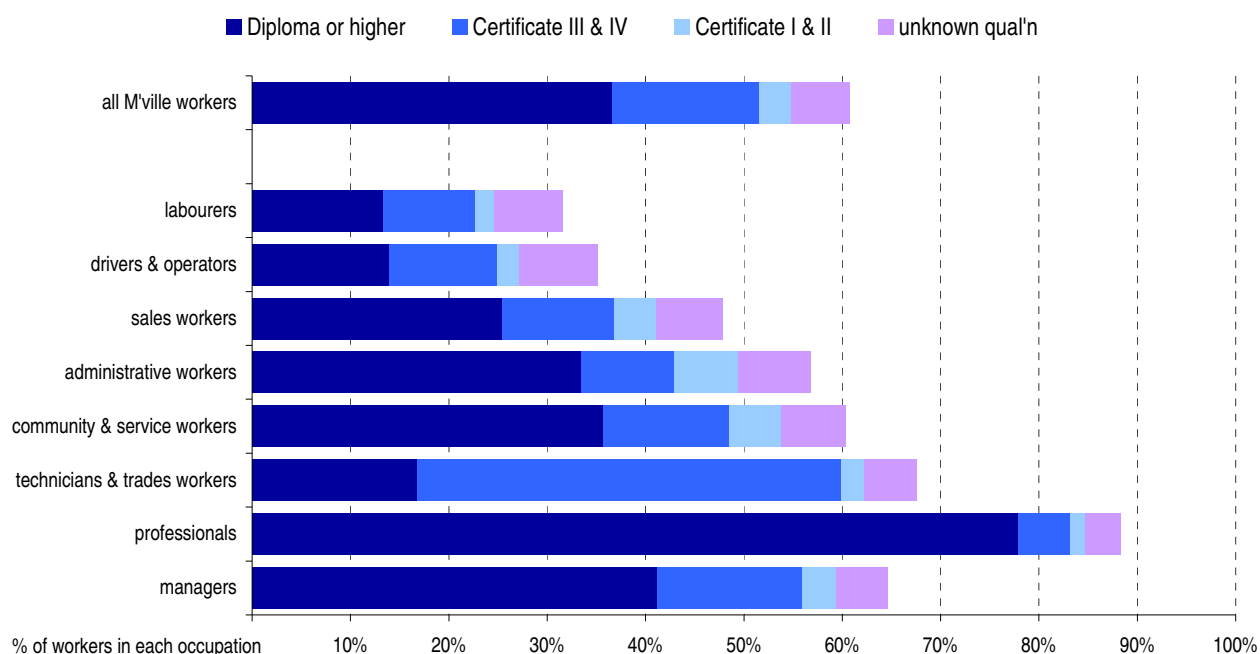
Overall, 61% of Marrickville's workforce had tertiary (post-school) qualifications, with 37% having a diploma, degree or higher; 15% having a level III or IV Certificate and 3% having a Certificate I or II; a further 6% had an unstated qualification. Compared with the Sydney workforce, 4% less of Marrickville's workforce were tertiary-qualified, with 4% less having a diploma or higher.

Professionals were the occupation where the largest proportion had some form of qualification (88%). They had the largest proportion with a diploma or higher (78%). Other occupations where high proportions were qualified included technicians & trades workers (68% were qualified, with only 17% having a diploma or higher), and managers (65% qualified, 41% with diplomas or higher).

Overall, the least-qualified occupations were labourers, of whom only 32% had any type of tertiary qualification; then drivers & operators, with 35% having one; and sales workers, of whom 48% were qualified.

Higher level certificates (III and IV) were most common amongst technicians & trades workers (of whom 43% had a higher certificate), managers (15%), and community & service workers (13%). Short-course certificates (I and II) were the highest qualification for 6% of administrative workers, 5% of community & service workers and 4% of sales workers.

Workers with tertiary qualifications, by occupation, 2006



Qualifications of workers by occupation	% of occupation with qual'ns in M'ville					% of occupation with qual'ns in Syd				
	Diploma or higher	Certificate III & IV	Certificate I & II	unknown qual'n	total with qual'ns	Diploma or higher	Certificate III & IV	Certificate	unknown qual'n	total
managers	<b>41%</b>	15%	3%	5%	<b>65%</b>	50%	13%	4%	4%	71%
professionals	78%	5%	2%	4%	88%	80%	4%	2%	4%	90%
technicians & trades workers	17%	<b>43%</b>	2%	5%	68%	17%	49%	2%	4%	72%
community & service workers	<b>36%</b>	13%	5%	7%	60%	30%	16%	5%	7%	59%
administrative workers	33%	10%	6%	7%	57%	31%	10%	7%	7%	55%
sales workers	25%	11%	4%	7%	<b>48%</b>	22%	10%	5%	6%	42%
drivers & operators	14%	<b>11%</b>	2%	8%	35%	9%	18%	3%	7%	37%
labourers	13%	9%	2%	7%	32%	11%	13%	3%	7%	34%
not stated	<b>25%</b>	11%	3%	11%	<b>49%</b>	35%	14%	3%	10%	61%
<b>total workforce</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>65%</b>
M'ville workforce 2001	29%	16%	3%	6%	54%	34%	15%	4%	6%	59%
<b>change 2001-2006</b>	<b>up 8%</b>	<b>dn 1%</b>	<b>dn 0%</b>	<b>up 1%</b>	<b>up 6%</b>	<b>up 7%</b>	<b>dn 0%</b>	<b>dn 1%</b>	<b>dn 1%</b>	<b>up 6%</b>

Where the % with a qualification in Marrickville is more than 5% above that in Sydney, it is shaded green and bold; lower results are shaded darker orange and bold.

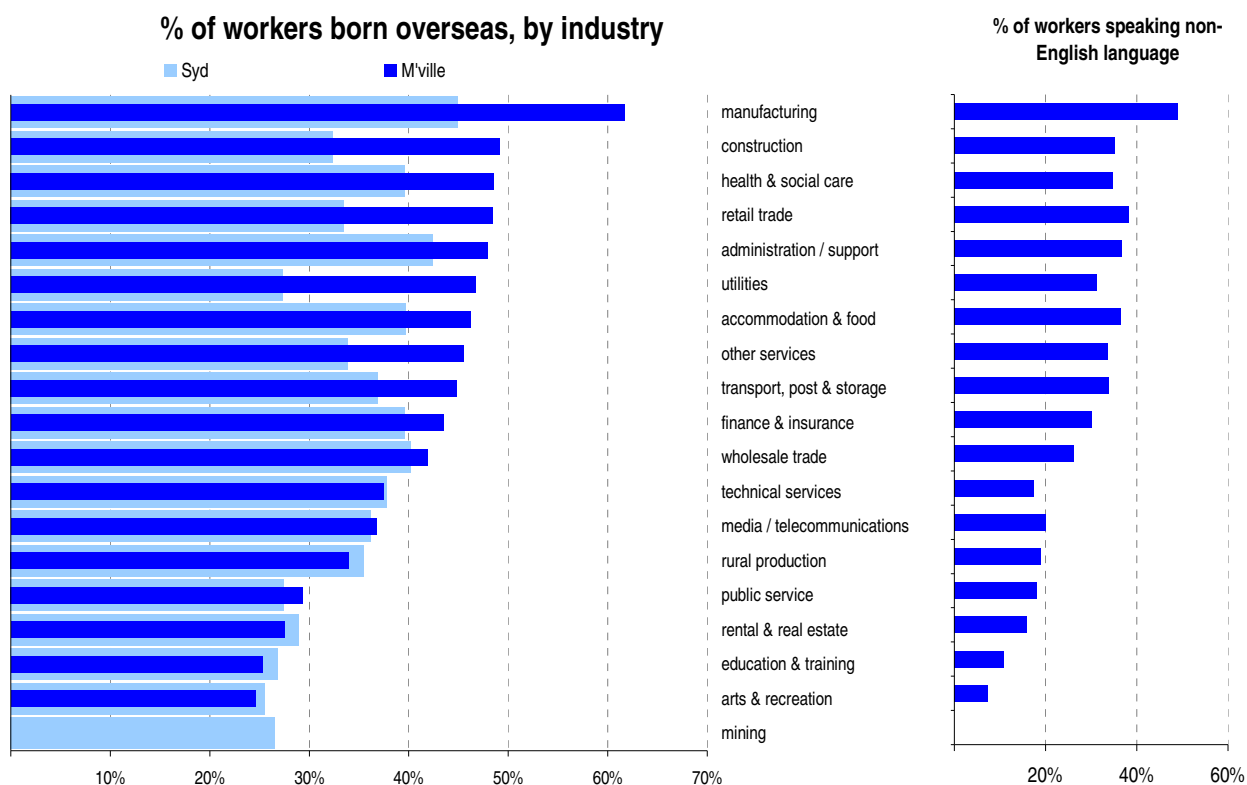
Source: 2006 Census Table W18; 2001 Census Table W07.

## Overseas-born workers

In total, 10,474 workers in Marrickville (45% of the workforce) were born overseas, compared with 36% of those working in Sydney. For 32% of Marrickville's workforce, their usual language (spoken at home) was not English, which was much higher than the 21% of workers in Sydney who spoke another language at home. The chart below left shows the proportions of Marrickville's workforce born overseas in each industry, compared with Sydney's workforce. The proportion of workers who speak a language other than English at home is shown by the bars in the right-hand graph.

For Marrickville, the industries that had the highest proportions of overseas-born workers were manufacturing where 62% of workers were overseas-born (vs. 45% across Sydney), then construction (49% born overseas), health & social care (49%) and retail trade (48%).

Marrickville's industries with the highest proportions of non-English-speaking workers were manufacturing where 49% of workers spoke a language other than English, then retail trade (38%), administration / support (37%) and accommodation & food (36%).



Overseas born workers	workers in M'ville born overseas	% of workers born OS		% workers speaking LOTE			speak English poorly, % LOTE workers			
		M'ville	Syd	M'ville	Syd	M'ville, 2001	workers in M'ville	% in M'ville	% in Syd	% M'ville, 2001
manufacturing	<b>2,594</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>30%</b>	57%	<b>678</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>27%</b>
construction	505	49%	32%	35%	18%	40%	54	15%	6%	14%
health & social care	846	49%	40%	35%	23%	42%	49	6%	3%	5%
retail trade	<b>1,281</b>	48%	33%	38%	22%	57%	145	11%	6%	10%
administration / support	262	48%	<b>42%</b>	37%	25%	<b>35%</b>	51	2%	1%	<b>7%</b>
utilities	21	47%	27%	31%	14%	<b>60%</b>	0	0%	2%	<b>33%</b>
accommodation & food	661	46%	40%	36%	<b>29%</b>	43%	87	13%	<b>14%</b>	21%
other services	620	46%	34%	34%	20%	42%	119	0%	2%	23%
transport, post & storage	538	45%	37%	34%	23%	45%	43	8%	3%	9%
finance & insurance	189	43%	40%	30%	21%	54%	14	0%	2%	2%
wholesale trade	1,066	42%	40%	26%	24%	46%	157	11%	7%	14%
technical services	503	37%	38%	17%	18%	<b>35%</b>	11	2%	1%	<b>7%</b>
media / telecommunications	200	37%	36%	20%	17%	41%	15	8%	2%	4%
rural production	18	34%	35%	19%	25%	30%	0	0%	<b>23%</b>	0%
public service	315	29%	27%	18%	14%	33%	9	3%	1%	7%
rental & real estate	96	28%	29%	16%	14%	<b>35%</b>	0	7%	1%	<b>7%</b>
education & training	491	25%	27%	11%	12%	22%	11	19%	8%	3%
arts & recreation	102	25%	25%	7%	10%	20%	0	19%	8%	4%
mining	0	0%	27%	0%	10%	-	0	-	2%	0%
not known	166	49%	42%	34%	24%	<b>64%</b>	29	17%	7%	<b>28%</b>
<b>all workers</b>	<b>10,474</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>16%</b>

LOTE = speaks Language Other Than English at home. Bold, shaded results are over one standard deviation above average. Source: Table W08, WPP 2006

## Birthplaces of the workforce

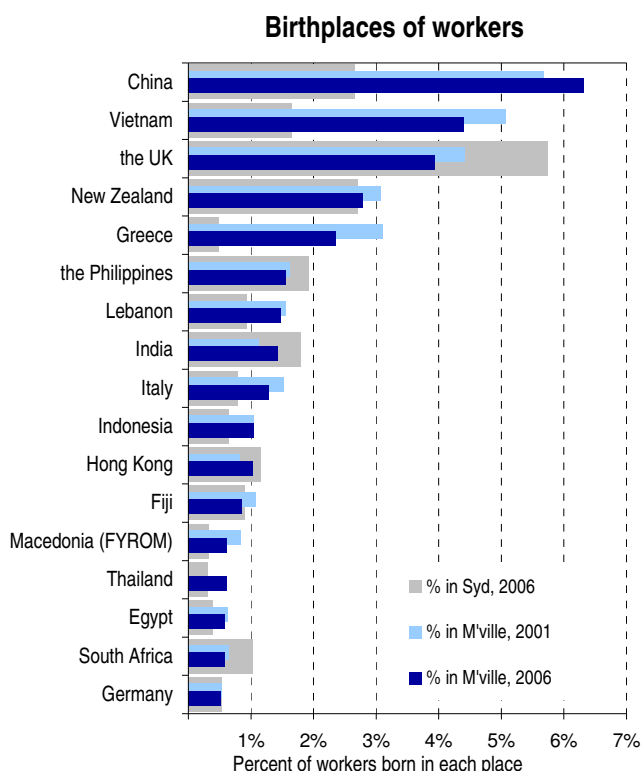
Some 53% of Marrickville's workforce were born in Australia, with 45% born overseas (and 2% not stating). The most common overseas birthplaces were:

- China with 1,455 workers (6.3% of workers)
- Vietnam with 1,013 workers (4.4%)
- the UK with 907 workers (3.9%).

The chart shows the main foreign birthplaces in descending size, with the proportions in Marrickville in 2006 and 2001 shown as the darker, narrower bands, against the grey background showing the proportions in Sydney.

Relative to Sydney, Marrickville had much less of its workforce born in Australia. The main difference in overseas birthplaces were Marrickville's greater proportions born in China (3.7% more of the workforce), and also from Vietnam (2.8% more) and Greece (1.9% more).

Over 2001 to 2006, the workforce born in China grew most, as proportion of the workforce, rising by 0.6%.



Birthplaces of workers	men	women	workers	M / F ratio	% in M'ville,	% in Syd,	difference: M'ville is	no. in 2001	% in M'ville,	change 2001 to 2006
					2006	2006			2001	
Australia	6,740	5,381	12,121	1.3 M:F	53%	62%	9.3% less	12,045	51%	1.9% more
overseas	5,923	4,546	10,469	1.3 M:F	45%	36%	9.1% more	11,316	48%	2.2% less
not stated	264	205	469	1.3 M:F	2%	2%	0.2% more	432	2%	0.2% more
<b>total</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>23,793</b>	<b>100%</b>	
China	716	739	1,455	1.0 F:M	6.3%	2.7%	3.7% more	1,349	5.7%	0.6% more
Vietnam	520	493	1,013	1.1 M:F	4.4%	1.6%	2.8% more	1,206	5.1%	0.7% less
the UK	565	342	907	1.7 M:F	3.9%	5.7%	1.8% less	1,051	4.4%	0.5% less
New Zealand	380	262	642	1.5 M:F	2.8%	2.7%	0.1% more	731	3.1%	0.3% less
Greece	336	206	542	1.6 M:F	2.4%	0.5%	1.9% more	739	3.1%	0.8% less
the Philippines	148	210	358	1.4 F:M	1.6%	1.9%	0.4% less	383	1.6%	0.1% less
Lebanon	215	123	338	1.7 M:F	1.5%	0.9%	0.5% more	369	1.6%	0.1% less
India	221	109	330	2.0 M:F	1.4%	1.8%	0.4% less	267	1.1%	0.3% more
Italy	195	98	293	2.0 M:F	1.3%	0.8%	0.5% more	360	1.5%	0.2% less
Indonesia	127	112	239	1.1 M:F	1.0%	0.6%	0.4% more	250	1.1%	0.0% less
Hong Kong	108	129	237	1.2 F:M	1.0%	1.2%	0.1% less	196	0.8%	0.2% more
Fiji	108	87	195	1.2 M:F	0.8%	0.9%	0.0% less	255	1.1%	0.2% less
Macedonia (FYROM)	88	53	141	1.7 M:F	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more	199	0.8%	0.2% less
Thailand	62	77	139	1.2 F:M	0.6%	0.3%	0.3% more			
Egypt	89	46	135	1.9 M:F	0.6%	0.4%	0.2% more	148	0.6%	0.0% less
South Africa	87	48	135	1.8 M:F	0.6%	1.0%	0.4% less	153	0.6%	0.1% less
Germany	63	57	120	1.1 M:F	0.5%	0.5%	0.0% less	126	0.5%	0.0% less
Malaysia	68	48	116	1.4 M:F	0.5%	0.8%	0.3% less	124	0.5%	0.0% less
Turkey	62	40	102	1.6 M:F	0.4%	0.2%	0.2% more	112	0.5%	0.0% less
Ireland	50	48	98	1.0 M:F	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	119	0.5%	0.1% less
the USA	52	44	96	1.2 M:F	0.4%	0.5%	0.1% less	101	0.4%	0.0% less
South Korea	53	43	96	1.2 M:F	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	77	0.3%	0.1% more
Sri Lanka	52	33	85	1.6 M:F	0.4%	0.6%	0.2% less	80	0.3%	0.0% more
Canada	30	34	64	1.1 F:M	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% more	43	0.2%	0.1% more
Croatia	36	28	64	1.3 M:F	0.3%	0.3%	0.0% less	66	0.3%	0.0% more
Poland	32	28	60	1.1 M:F	0.3%	0.3%	0.1% less	55	0.2%	0.0% more
South Eastern Europe	30	26	56	1.2 M:F	0.2%	0.2%	0.0% more			
Malta	39	13	52	3.0 M:F	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	54	0.2%	0.0% less
Singapore	20	26	46	1.3 F:M	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	46	0.2%	0.0% more
the Netherlands	29	13	42	2.2 M:F	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less	45	0.2%	0.0% less
Iraq	37	4	41	9.3 M:F	0.2%	0.3%	0.1% less			
Japan	11	18	29	1.6 F:M	0.1%	0.3%	0.2% less			
Papua New Guinea	15	13	28	1.2 M:F	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% less			
Bosnia Herzegovina	30	16	46	1.9 M:F	0.2%	0.1%	0.1% more			
elsewhere	1,249	880	2,129	1.4 M:F	9.2%	6.3%	3.0% more	2,452	10.3%	1.1% less

Source: Table W05, WPP 2006; Table W03 WPP 2001

# The nature of local jobs

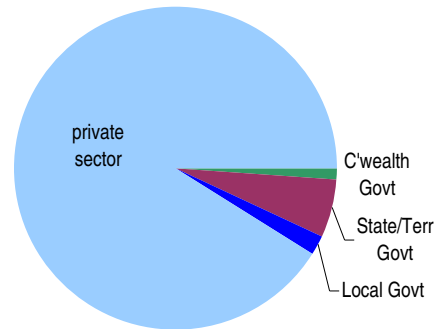
## Private / public sectors

The private sector engaged 91% of Marrickville's workforce in 2006, with 6% employed by the State Government, 2% employed by a Local Government and 1% employed by the Commonwealth Government.

Compared with Sydney, Marrickville had 4% more of the workforce working for the private sector and 2% fewer working for the State Government.

Since 2001, the proportion of the workforce working in the private sector had grown by 3.3% while that in the Commonwealth Government had fallen by 1.6%. The share working in a Local Government had changed little and the share in the State Government's had fallen by 0.9%.

Industry sector



Employment sector	workers	% of workers	% in Syd	difference	workers in 2001	% in 2001	changed share
the Commonwealth Government	243	1.1%	3.3%	2.3% less	621	2.6%	dn 1.6%
the State Government	1,390	6.0%	8.4%	2.4% less	1,640	6.9%	dn 0.9%
a Local Government	448	1.9%	1.1%	0.9% more	438	1.8%	up 0.1%
the private sector	20,946	90.8%	87.1%	3.8% more	20,819	87.5%	up 3.3%
not stated	30	0.1%	0.1%	0.0% more	275	1.2%	dn 1.0%
<b>total workers</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>23,793</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.1% less</b>

Source: 2006 Census Table W15 . Gender data is not available.

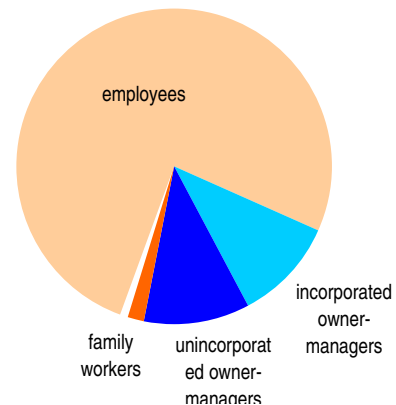
## Number of employees

In the 2006 Census, 76% of Marrickville's workforce were employees, 22% were small-business owner-managers (11% incorporated and 11% unincorporated) and 2% worked in a family business.

Compared with Sydney, 4% more of Marrickville's workforce were unincorporated owner-managers but 8% fewer were employees.

While on average the workforce had 1.3 men per woman, this ratio varied according to the role of the worker. Owner-managers are generally more likely to be men. In Marrickville, there were 2.3 men per woman among incorporated businessmen and 1.8 men per woman among unincorporated (self-employed) owner-managers.

Roles at work



Roles at work, Marrickville, 2006	M'ville males	M'ville females	M'ville workers	% of males	% of females	Gender ratio	% of M'ville workers	% of workers in Syd	diff. from Syd
employees	9,322	8,220	17,542	72%	81%	1.1 M:F	76%	84%	8% less
incorporated owner-managers	1,726	737	2,463	13%	7%	2.3 M:F	11%	8%	3% more
unincorporated owner-managers	1,596	910	2,506	12%	9%	1.8 M:F	11%	7%	4% more
family workers	171	178	349	1%	2%	1.0 F:M	2%	1%	0% more
not stated	113	87	200	1%	1%	1.3 M:F	1%	1%	0% more
<b>total</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>23,060</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
total business owners	3,322	1,647	4,969	26%	16%	2.0 M:F	22%	15%	7% more

Source: 2006 Census Table W02. Unincorporated owner-managers include many sole tradesman and farmers.

## Incomes of Marrickville's workforce

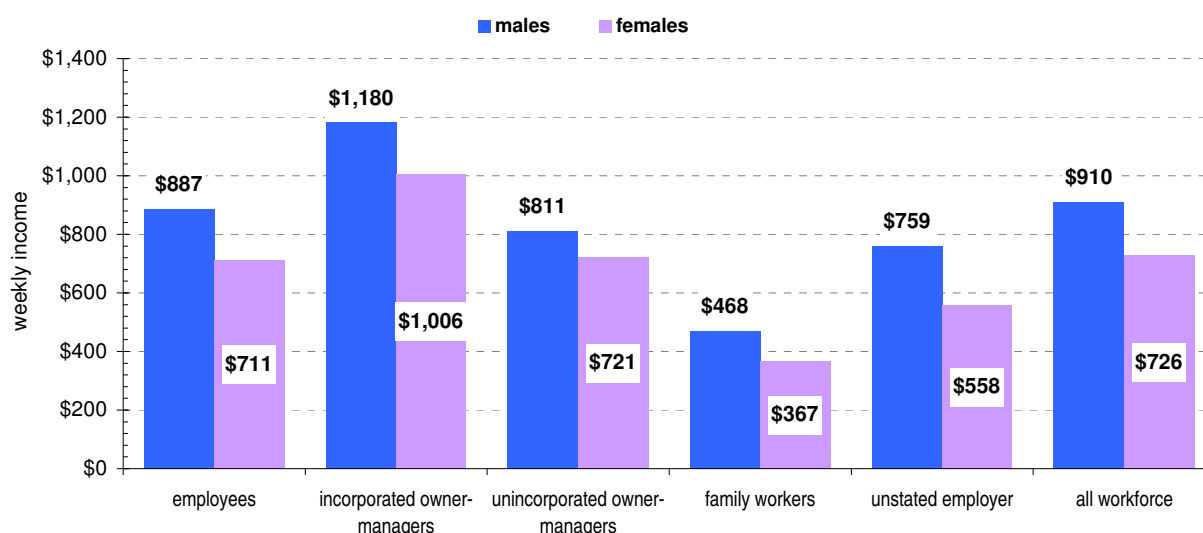
The incomes of Marrickville's workforce gives a good indication of local wages. In August 2006, the average worker's income reported in the Census was \$829 a week, which was 85% of the Sydney average of \$975. Women averaged \$726 a week, which was 80% of men's average (\$910 a week).

The average income of employees was \$804 a week, while that of owner-managers was \$1,128 a week for incorporated businesses and \$779 for unincorporated businesses. People working in family businesses averaged \$417 a week.

Overall, 19% of the workforce were on low-incomes (under \$400, or half the male average income). Among employees, 18% were low-income; these would be mainly part-time workers. By comparison, 26% of unincorporated owner-managers and 64% of family workers received low incomes. Because women more often work part-time than men, 24% of women were on low incomes compared with 15% of men.

At the other end of the income scale, 10% of the workforce had high incomes (over twice the male average income; more than \$1,600 a week). Of employees, 6% were high-income, while 21% of incorporated owner-managers and 9% of unincorporated owner-managers were. Of family workers, just 5% received high incomes. Over all workers, 5% of women were on high incomes compared with 11% of men.

Weekly incomes of M'ville workforce, 2006

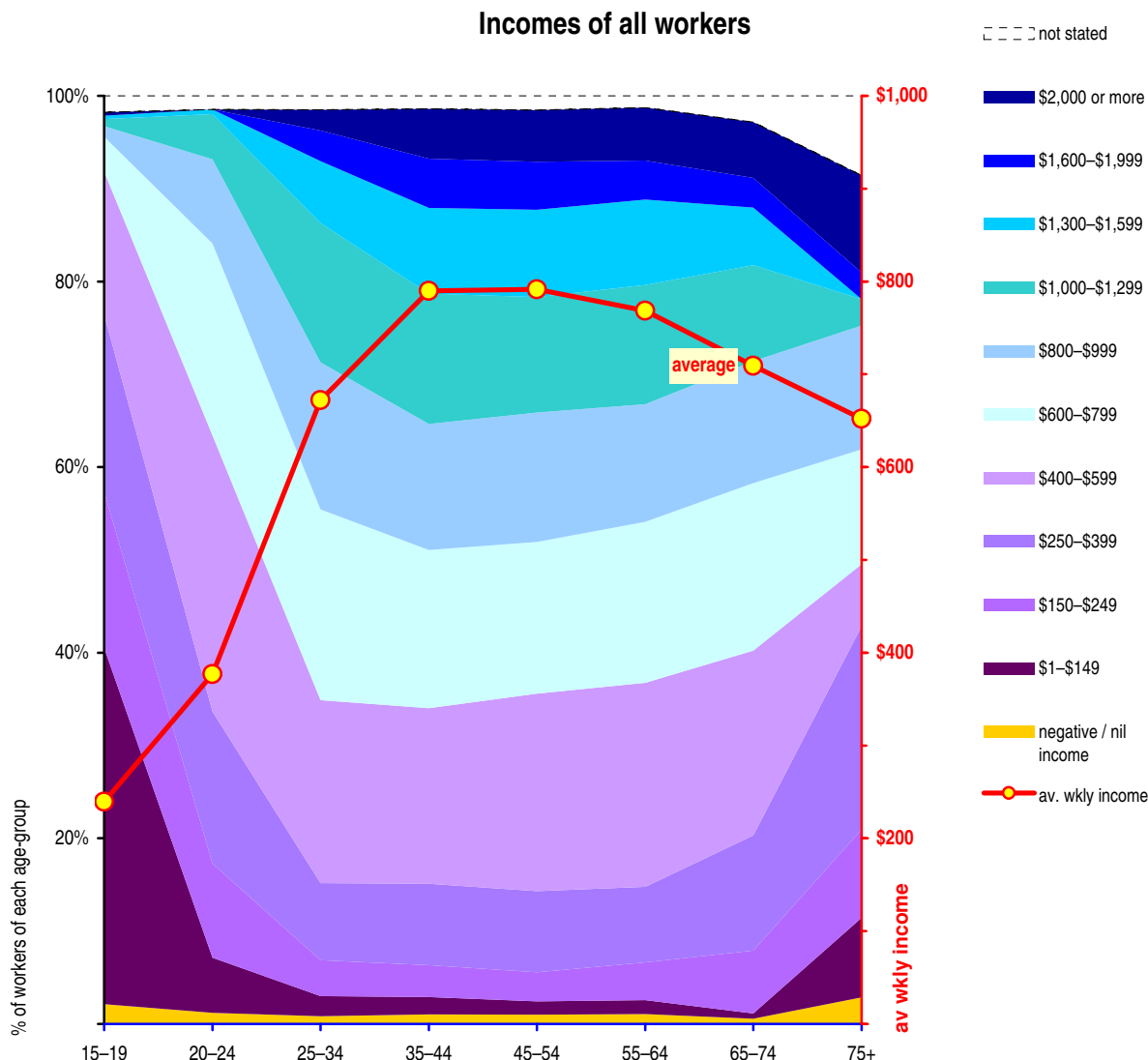


Weekly incomes of M'ville workforce, 2006	% of M'ville workers of each type, in each income range					all workforce	males	females	gender ratio of workers
	incorporated employees	owner-managers	unincorporated owner-managers	family workers	unstated employer				
negative/nil income	1%	1%	1%	22%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1.3 M:F
\$1 – \$149	4%	1%	3%	13%	5%	3%	2%	5%	1.5 F:M
\$150 – \$249	4%	2%	7%	12%	8%	5%	4%	6%	1.3 F:M
\$250 – \$399	9%	6%	14%	17%	14%	10%	8%	12%	1.2 F:M
\$400 – \$599	22%	14%	22%	11%	27%	21%	18%	25%	1.1 F:M
\$600 – \$799	19%	13%	15%	7%	16%	18%	18%	17%	1.4 M:F
\$800 – \$999	14%	14%	11%	4%	12%	13%	14%	12%	1.6 M:F
\$1,000 – \$1,299	13%	14%	10%	5%	9%	12%	14%	10%	1.8 M:F
\$1,300 – \$1,599	8%	10%	6%	1%	6%	8%	8%	7%	1.6 M:F
\$1,600 – \$1,999	4%	7%	4%	2%	2%	4%	5%	3%	2.3 M:F
\$2,000 or more	3%	14%	5%	2%	2%	4%	6%	2%	3.5 M:F
not stated	1%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1.8 M:F
<b>av income</b>	<b>\$804</b>	<b>\$1,128</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>\$417</b>	<b>\$670</b>	<b>\$829</b>	<b>\$910</b>	<b>\$726</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>
males	\$887	\$1,180	\$811	\$468	\$759	\$910	Average incomes are calculated by multiplying the number of people in each income range by the mid point of the range (using \$2500 as the average for \$2000+ range), then dividing by that number of people.		
females	\$711	\$1,006	\$721	\$367	\$558	\$726			
<b>female income as % male's</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>80%</b>			
average income, Syd	\$968	\$1,216	\$899	\$448	\$738	\$975			
<b>ratio to Syd</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>85%</b>			

The largest two income bands are shaded; the four income quartiles separated by lines. Source: WPP 2006 Table W06.

## Income distribution of all workers

This graph shows how the incomes of all workers in Marrickville vary with age, at the 2006 Census. The shaded bands represent income ranges; they widen when a greater proportion of an age group earn in that range. The solid line across the graph marks the average income, shown on the right axis (it drops to zero if there are no income earners in an age group). This chart and its data table can be altered to show the incomes of any of the eight occupational groups, or of all workers.



Incomes of all workers	% of M'ville all workers of each age in each income band								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	total
negative / nil income	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%
\$1-\$149	<b>38%</b>	6%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	9%	3%
\$150-\$249	17%	10%	4%	3%	3%	4%	7%	10%	5%
\$250-\$399	<b>19%</b>	16%	8%	9%	9%	8%	12%	<b>22%</b>	10%
\$400-\$599	15%	<b>30%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>	7%	<b>21%</b>
\$600-\$799	4%	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	12%	<b>18%</b>
\$800-\$999	1%	9%	16%	14%	14%	13%	13%	<b>13%</b>	13%
\$1,000-\$1,299	1%	5%	15%	14%	12%	13%	10%	3%	12%
\$1,300-\$1,599	0%	1%	7%	9%	9%	9%	6%	0%	8%
\$1,600-\$1,999	0%	0%	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	4%
\$2,000 or more	0%	0%	2%	5%	6%	6%	6%	10%	4%
not stated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>av. wkly income</b>	<b>\$239</b>	<b>\$377</b>	<b>\$672</b>	<b>\$790</b>	<b>\$791</b>	<b>\$769</b>	<b>\$709</b>	<b>\$652</b>	<b>\$704</b>

The largest income bands in each age group are shaded. Source: WPP 2006 Table W16.

## Occupations in local jobs

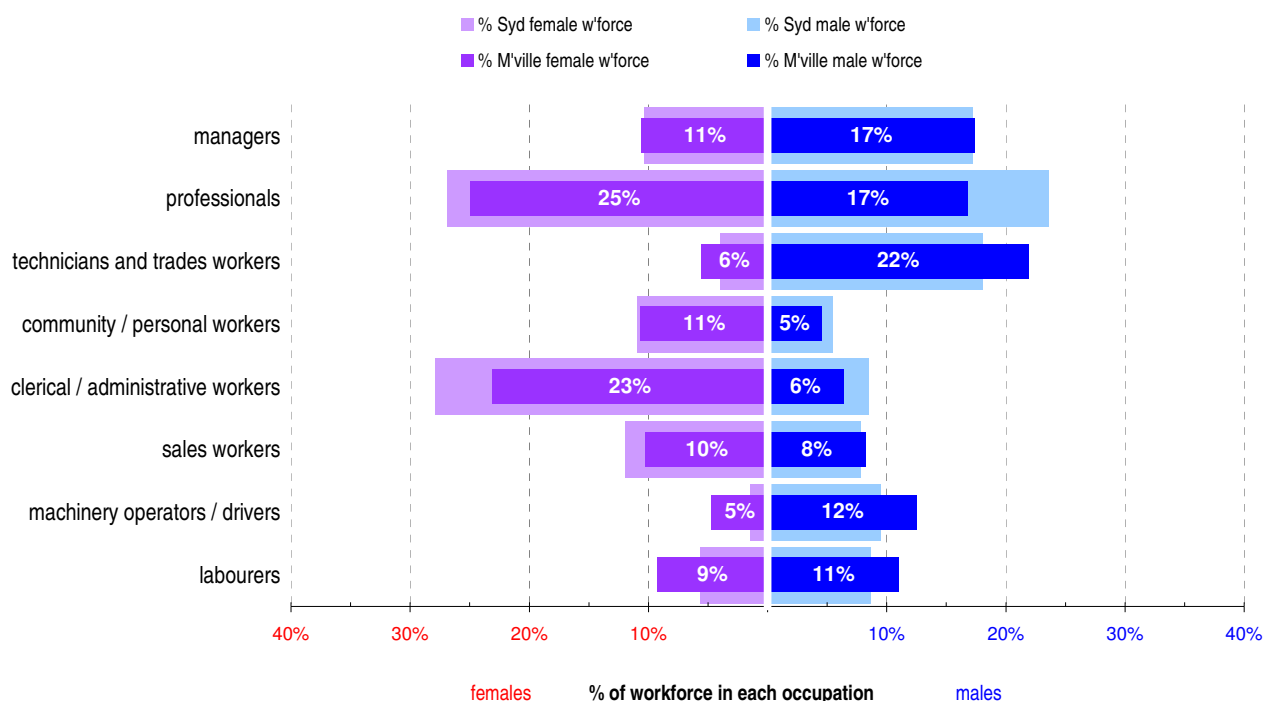
The chart below illustrates the distribution of occupations among the jobs in Marrickville in 2006, comparing the proportions of the male and female workers in each occupation in Marrickville (in dark bars) against the lighter, background bars representing Sydney. Where the darker bar is longer, that occupation is more common in Marrickville than in Sydney, and vice versa.

The most common occupation among those working in Marrickville was professionals, with 4,697 counted, 20% of the local workforce (25% of females and 17% of males; the top bar). The next most common occupations were technicians and trades workers (3,392 workers or 15%); managers (3,314 or 14%); and clerical / administrative workers (3,161 workers or 14%). Managers include farm and small business managers.

The occupations that were more common here than across Sydney included technicians and trades workers with 3% more of the workforce, and machinery operators / drivers with 3% more. Offsetting this, fewer workers were professionals (with 5% less of the workforce), or clerical / administrative workers (4% less).

Many occupations are very gender-biased. In Marrickville, the most male-dominated occupations were technicians and trades workers with 5.0 men per woman, machinery operators / drivers with 3.4 men per woman, and managers with 2.1 men per woman. The most female-dominated were clerical / administrative workers with 2.9 women per man, community / personal workers with 1.9 women per man, and professionals with 1.2 women per man.

Occupations in Marrickville jobs, 2006



Occupations in Marrickville jobs, 2006	number	males	females	gender ratio	% M'ville workforce	% Syd workforce	M'ville diff. from Syd	% M'ville male w'force	% M'ville female w'force
managers	3,314	2,243	1,071	<b>2.1 M:F</b>	14%	14%	0% more	17%	11%
professionals	4,697	2,173	2,524	<b>1.2 F:M</b>	20%	25%	<b>5% less</b>	17%	25%
technicians and trades workers	3,392	2,826	566	<b>5.0 M:F</b>	15%	11%	<b>3% more</b>	22%	6%
community / personal workers	1,663	583	1,080	<b>1.9 F:M</b>	7%	8%	<b>1% less</b>	5%	11%
clerical / administrative workers	3,161	819	2,342	<b>2.9 F:M</b>	14%	18%	<b>4% less</b>	6%	23%
sales workers	2,097	1,058	1,039	<b>1.0 M:F</b>	9%	10%	<b>1% less</b>	8%	10%
machinery operators / drivers	2,087	1,614	473	<b>3.4 M:F</b>	9%	6%	<b>3% more</b>	12%	5%
labourers	2,364	1,425	939	<b>1.5 M:F</b>	10%	7%	3% more	11%	9%
inadequately described / not stated	283	186	97	<b>1.9 M:F</b>	1%	1%	0% more	1%	1%
<b>total workforce</b>	<b>23,058</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	100%	100%		100%	100%

Larger results are in bold. Source: Census 2006 Table W13.

## Specific occupations in local jobs

The table below and the graph overleaf show the relative size of more specific occupations in Marrickville's jobs in 2006, listed in descending order of size from the largest, specialist managers, who constituted 68 in every 1000 workers (83 in every 1000 males and 49 in every 1000 female workers). Then came education professionals with 58 per 1000 workers, sales assistants and salespersons and so on.

The columns of the table show the number of men and women working in Marrickville in each occupation, and the gender ratio. The proportion of Marrickville workers per 1,000 in each occupation is shown, compared with Sydney, and the difference per 1000 workers is calculated by subtraction. The last two columns show the proportion of male and female workers in each occupation, per 1000 workers.

Specific occupations in Marrickville jobs, 2006	Workers in Marrickville				per 1000 workers	Syd workers		rate /1000, M'ville	
	total	men	women	gender ratio		per 1000 workers	M'ville diff.	men	women
Specialist managers	1,565	1,068	497	2 M:F	68	74	6 fewer	83	49
Education professionals	1,339	429	910	2 F:M	58	46	12 more	33	90
Sales assistants and salespersons	1,215	556	659	1 F:M	53	60	7 fewer	43	65
Hospitality, retail & service managers	1,107	689	418	2 M:F	48	42	6 more	53	41
Business / staff / marketing professionals	970	476	494	1 F:M	42	75	33 fewer	37	49
Factory process workers	893	484	409	1 M:F	39	19	20 more	37	40
Road and rail drivers	858	841	17	49 M:F	37	22	15 more	65	2
Design / engineering/ science professionals	761	425	336	1 M:F	33	30	3 more	33	33
Numerical clerks	739	156	583	4 F:M	32	40	8 fewer	12	58
Machine and stationary plant operators	670	317	353	1 F:M	29	13	16 more	25	35
Automotive / engineering trades	608	598	10	60 M:F	26	24	2 more	46	1
Sales representatives and agents	590	409	181	2 M:F	26	22	3 more	32	18
Carers and aides	576	64	512	8 F:M	25	25	0 fewer	5	51
Cleaners and laundry workers	545	234	311	1 F:M	24	16	8 more	18	31
General clerical workers	536	95	441	5 F:M	23	32	9 fewer	7	44
Construction trades workers	524	519	5	104 M:F	23	16	7 more	40	0
Other clerical and administrative workers	511	304	207	1 M:F	22	26	4 fewer	24	20
Arts and media professionals	507	287	220	1 M:F	22	11	11 more	22	22
Office managers and program administrators	505	132	373	3 F:M	22	22	0 fewer	10	37
Food trades workers	503	385	118	3 M:F	22	13	9 more	30	12
Health professionals	480	185	295	2 F:M	21	40	19 fewer	14	29
Storepersons	407	324	83	4 M:F	18	13	4 more	25	8
Inquiry clerks and receptionists	406	40	366	9 F:M	18	25	7 fewer	3	36
Hospitality workers	400	167	233	1 F:M	17	20	3 fewer	13	23
Legal and social professionals	384	168	216	1 F:M	17	19	2 fewer	13	21
Chief executives and legislators	372	298	74	=	16	13	3 more	23	7
Other labourers	365	291	74	4 M:F	16	15	1 more	23	7
Electronic/ telecom workers	337	327	10	33 M:F	15	15	0 fewer	25	1
Personal assistants and secretaries	326	4	322	81 F:M	14	22	7 fewer	0	32
Food preparation assistants	288	154	134	1 M:F	12	11	1 more	12	13
Sales support workers	284	90	194	2 F:M	12	15	3 fewer	7	19
Protective service workers	275	200	75	3 M:F	12	13	1 fewer	15	7
Engineering / science technicians	231	184	47	4 M:F	10	19	9 fewer	14	5
Sports / personal service workers	207	77	130	2 F:M	9	14	5 fewer	6	13
Health and welfare support workers	205	75	130	2 F:M	9	8	1 more	6	13
Information Technology professionals	202	180	22	8 M:F	9	27	18 fewer	14	2
Construction and mining labourers	181	177	4	44 M:F	8	7	1 more	14	0
Skilled animal / horticultural workers	145	84	61	1 M:F	6	6	0 more	6	6
Clerical and office support workers	124	84	40	2 M:F	5	10	5 fewer	6	4
Mobile plant operators	113	113	0	M	5	8	3 fewer	9	0
Farm, forestry and garden workers	46	42	4	11 M:F	2	3	1 fewer	3	0
Farmers and farm managers	12	4	8	2 F:M	1	2	2 fewer	0	1
<b>Workers included</b>	<b>21,312</b>	<b>11,736</b>	<b>9,576</b>	<b>1.2 M:F</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>S.Dev: 9</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>945</b>

Source: WPP 2006 Table W13

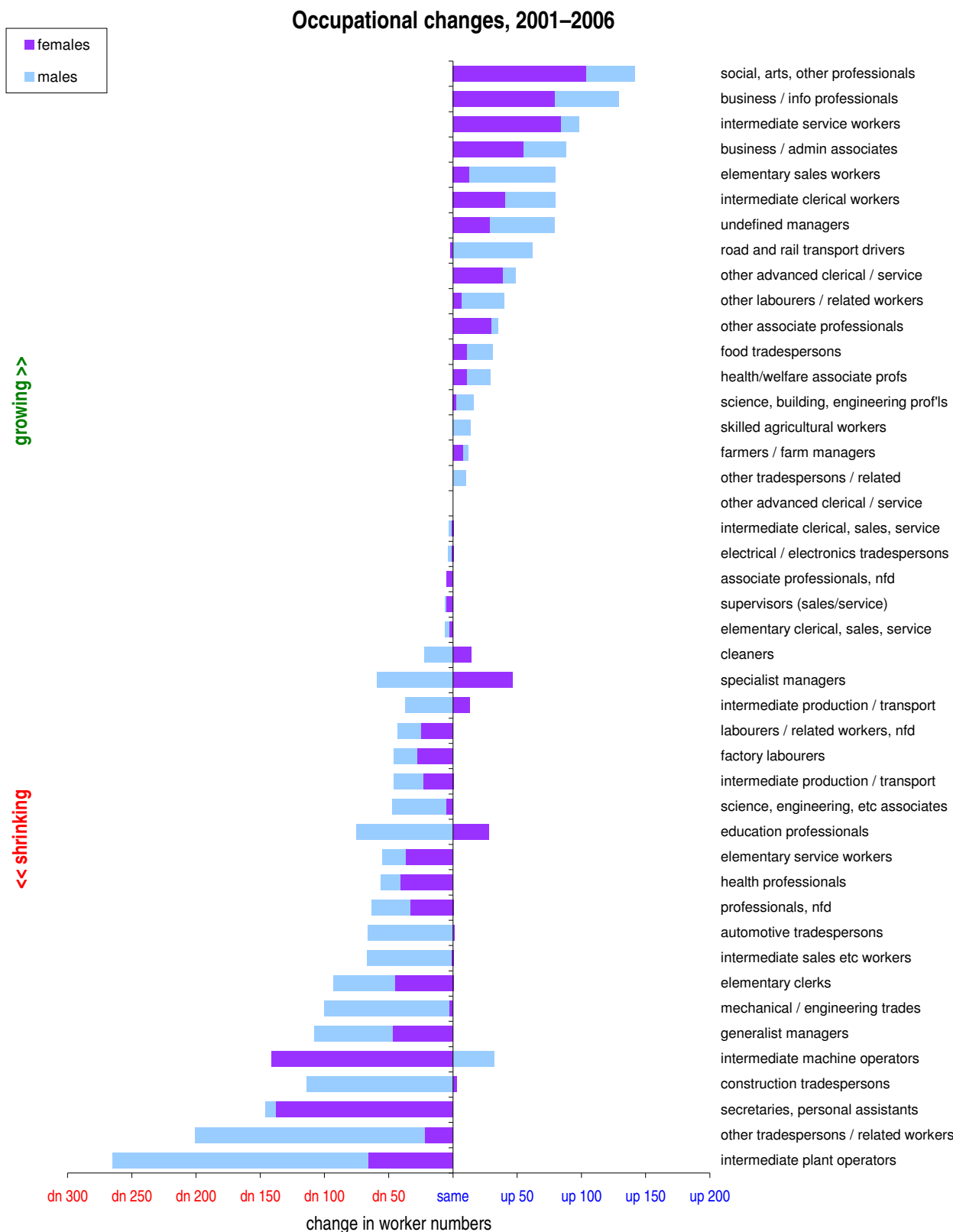
This graph illustrates the data on the previous page, showing the relative size of more specific occupations in Marrickville's workforce. These occupations are listed in order of decreasing size from specialist managers, the largest occupation with 83 in every 1000 males and 49 in every 1000 female workers, down through education professionals, sales assistants and salespersons and so on. The darker branches represent Marrickville, the lighter background branches represent Sydney. The graph shows the significance gender differences in many occupations.

### Occupations in workforce, per 1000 workers



# Occupational trends

The graph below and table overleaf show the changes in occupations between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses. The occupational classification is that which was used in the 2001 Census, so the 2006 data is comparable.



Occupational changes, 2001–2006	M'ville w'force, 2001			M'ville w'force, 2006			change, 2001 to 2006			
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	% wf 2006
professionals	2,115	2,400	4,515	2,096	2,540	4,636	-19	140	121	0.5% more
intermediate clerical, sales, service	1,213	2,305	3,518	1,198	2,428	3,626	-15	123	108	0.5% more
associate professionals	1,497	1,063	2,560	1,510	1,144	2,654	13	81	94	0.4% more
managers and administrators	1,641	620	2,261	1,575	656	2,231	-66	36	-30	0.1% less
labourers and related workers	1,150	748	1,898	1,125	716	1,841	-25	-32	-57	0.2% less
elementary clerical, sales, service	784	1,079	1,863	782	1,007	1,789	-2	-72	-74	0.3% less
advanced clerical and service	76	648	724	78	549	627	2	-99	-97	0.4% less
intermediate production / transport	1,991	769	2,760	1,826	550	2,376	-165	-219	-384	1.7% less
tradespersons etc workers	2,970	454	3,424	2,555	443	2,998	-415	-11	-426	1.8% less
inadequately described	187	97	284	183	98	281	-4	1	-3	0.0% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,624</b>	<b>10,183</b>	<b>23,807</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>-696</b>	<b>-52</b>	<b>-748</b>	<b>3.2% less</b>
<b>Specific occupational changes</b>										
social, arts, other professionals	637	653	1,290	675	757	1,432	38	104	142	0.6% more
business / info professionals	522	400	922	572	479	1,051	50	79	129	0.6% more
intermediate service workers	262	774	1,036	276	858	1,134	14	84	98	0.4% more
business / admin associates	360	442	802	393	497	890	33	55	88	0.4% more
elementary sales workers	493	794	1,287	560	807	1,367	67	13	80	0.3% more
intermediate clerical workers	496	1,353	1,849	535	1,394	1,929	39	41	80	0.3% more
undefined managers	133	47	180	183	76	259	50	29	79	0.3% more
road and rail transport drivers	820	18	838	882	16	898	62	-2	60	0.3% more
other advanced clerical / service	64	187	251	74	226	300	10	39	49	0.2% more
other labourers / related workers	432	142	574	465	149	614	33	7	40	0.2% more
other associate professionals	156	83	239	161	113	274	5	30	35	0.2% more
food tradespersons	282	84	366	302	95	397	20	11	31	0.1% more
health/welfare associate profs	38	60	98	56	71	127	18	11	29	0.1% more
science, building, engineering profls	220	70	290	233	73	306	13	3	16	0.1% more
skilled agricultural workers	63	9	72	77	9	86	14	0	14	0.1% more
farmers / farm managers	0	0	0	4	8	12	4	8	12	0.1% more
other tradespersons / related	30	3	33	40	3	43	10	0	10	0.0% more
other advanced clerical / service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	same
intermediate clerical, sales, service	5	5	10	3	4	7	-2	-1	-3	0.0% less
electrical / electronics tradespersons	330	7	337	327	6	333	-3	-1	-4	0.0% less
associate professionals, nfd	3	5	8	3	0	3	0	-5	-5	0.0% less
supervisors (sales/service)	758	433	1,191	757	428	1,185	-1	-5	-6	0.0% less
elementary clerical, sales, service	3	3	6	0	0	0	-3	-3	-6	0.0% less
cleaners	187	169	356	165	183	348	-22	14	-8	0.0% less
specialist managers	787	379	1,166	728	425	1,153	-59	46	-13	0.1% less
intermediate production / transport	544	144	688	507	157	664	-37	13	-24	0.1% less
labourers / related workers, nfd	59	30	89	41	5	46	-18	-25	-43	0.2% less
factory labourers	472	407	879	454	379	833	-18	-28	-46	0.2% less
intermediate production / transport	41	48	89	18	25	43	-23	-23	-46	0.2% less
science, engineering, etc associates	182	40	222	140	35	175	-42	-5	-47	0.2% less
education professionals	500	880	1,380	425	908	1,333	-75	28	-47	0.2% less
elementary service workers	204	198	402	186	161	347	-18	-37	-55	0.2% less
health professionals	186	339	525	171	298	469	-15	-41	-56	0.2% less
professionals, nfd	50	58	108	20	25	45	-30	-33	-63	0.3% less
automotive tradespersons	406	3	409	340	4	344	-66	1	-65	0.3% less
intermediate sales etc workers	450	173	623	384	172	556	-66	-1	-67	0.3% less
elementary clerks	84	84	168	36	39	75	-48	-45	-93	0.4% less
mechanical / engineering trades	352	11	363	255	8	263	-97	-3	-100	0.4% less
generalist managers	721	194	915	660	147	807	-61	-47	-108	0.5% less
intermediate machine operators	175	485	660	207	344	551	32	-141	-109	0.5% less
construction tradespersons	638	7	645	524	10	534	-114	3	-111	0.5% less
secretaries, personal assistants	12	461	473	4	323	327	-8	-138	-146	0.6% less
other tradespersons / related workers	869	330	1,199	690	308	998	-179	-22	-201	0.9% less
intermediate plant operators	411	74	485	212	8	220	-199	-66	-265	1.1% less
inadequately described	141	64	205	139	74	213	-2	10	8	0.0% more
not stated	46	33	79	44	24	68	-2	-9	-11	0.0% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,624</b>	<b>10,183</b>	<b>23,807</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>-696</b>	<b>-52</b>	<b>-748</b>	<b>3.2% less</b>

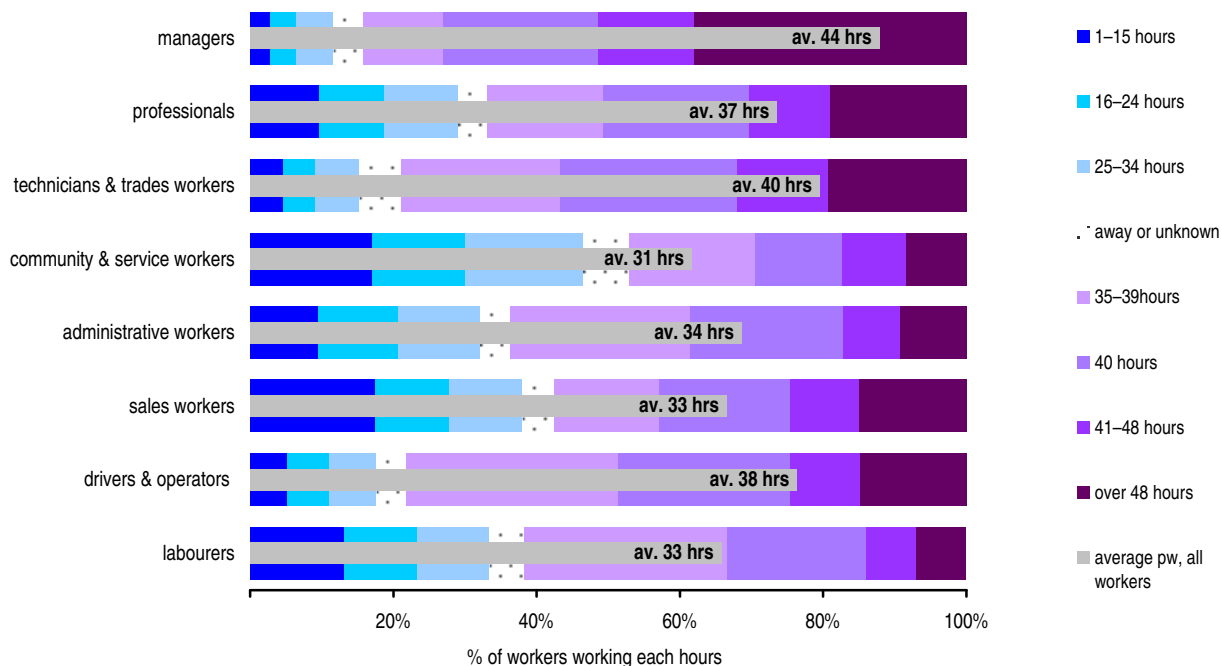
Note: the Occupational classification used here is the which applied in the 2001 Census, the 1996 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, ASCO2.  
Data sources: ABS Census 2001 Table W13; ABS Tablebuilder for 2006 Census data.

## Working hours across occupations

The chart below shows how the working hours varied among the different occupational groups in the local workforce, ranging from managers who averaged 43.9 hours a week, to community & service workers who averaged 30.8 hours. The shaded segments on each bar represent the proportion working in each hourly range, with the shorter working week being in blue colours to the left. The grey box inside each bar represents the average number of hours per week, written on the box.

The occupations where more people worked over 48 hours a week were managers (38% of whom worked over 48 hours), technicians & trades workers (19%) and professionals (19%). Occupations where part-time work was more common included sales workers (where 17% worked under 16 hours / two days a week), community & service workers (17%) and labourers (13%).

### Working hours by occupation, Marrickville



Working hours by occupation, M'ville	% of workforce of Marrickville working these hours									average pw, all workers
	none, away work	1-15 hours	16-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-39hours	40 hours	41-48 hours	over 48 hours	unstated hours	
managers	3%	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>11%</b>	22%	<b>13%</b>	<b>38%</b>	1%	<b>43.9 hrs</b>
professionals	3%	10%	9%	10%	16%	20%	11%	19%	<b>1%</b>	36.7 hrs
technicians & trades workers	3%	5%	<b>5%</b>	6%	22%	25%	<b>13%</b>	19%	<b>3%</b>	39.7 hrs
community & service workers	<b>4%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>16%</b>	18%	<b>12%</b>	9%	8%	2%	<b>30.8 hrs</b>
administrative workers	3%	9%	11%	11%	25%	21%	<b>8%</b>	9%	1%	34.3 hrs
sales workers	2%	<b>17%</b>	10%	10%	15%	18%	10%	15%	2%	33.2 hrs
drivers & operators	<b>2%</b>	5%	6%	7%	<b>30%</b>	24%	10%	15%	2%	38.2 hrs
labourers	3%	13%	10%	10%	<b>28%</b>	19%	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	2%	32.9 hrs
not clear	2%	10%	9%	6%	23%	21%	10%	12%	8%	100%
<b>all occupations</b>	3%	9%	8%	9%	20%	21%	10%	18%	2%	<b>36.9 hrs</b>
std dev'n	1%	6%	3%	4%	7%	4%	2%	10%	1%	4.3 hrs

Working hours where the percentage of workers is unusually high are in bold and shaded green; where results are low, they are shaded lighter orange. Source: Census 2006 Table W17.

# Labour demand and supply

## Labour balance by age

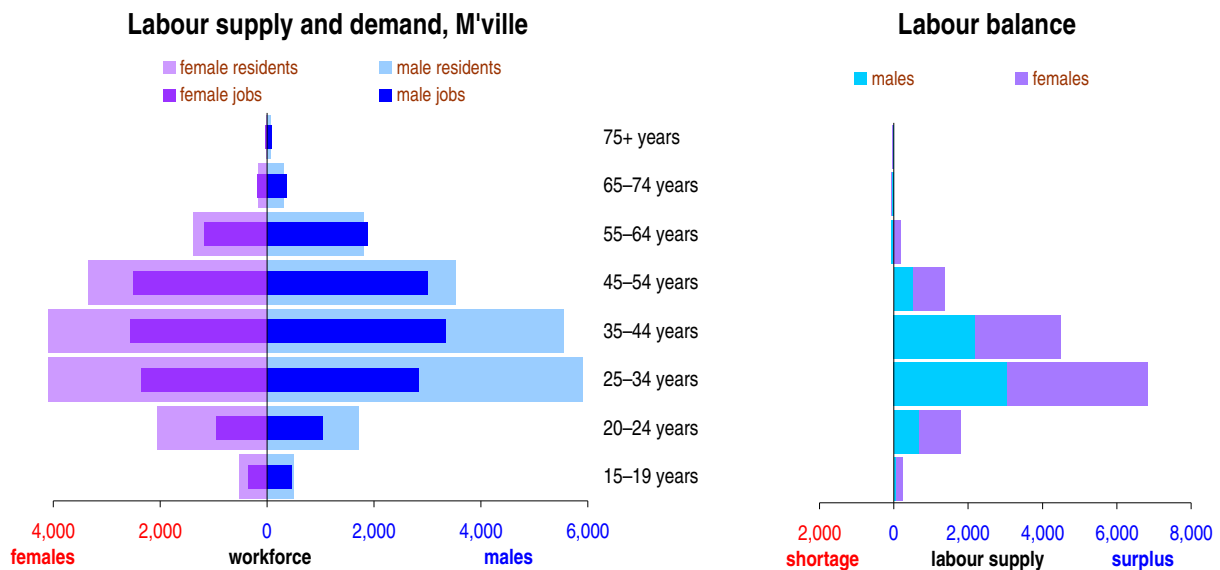
The balance between local labour supply (working residents) and demand (local jobs) is a useful indicator of where jobs are needed and where job opportunities might lie. A labour surplus occurs when there are more resident workers than jobs in the local workforce, which means that some residents have to work outside the locality. Conversely, a labour deficit means there are more jobs locally than working residents, so some workers must come from outside the local area to fill some local jobs.

The labour balance for Marrickville can be explored using 2006 Census data, comparing the characteristics of residents with those of the local workers. Significant labour imbalances noticed in 2006 are likely to be still evident in the local economy.

In Marrickville in 2006, there were 37,788 working residents and 23,059 local workers (jobs). While many residents worked within Marrickville, the difference means that Marrickville has a net labour surplus of 14,729 workers, equivalent to 39% of the working resident population.

Marrickville's labour supply and demand is illustrated in the left graph, by the age of workers. The narrow, solid bars represent the number of local workers (ie local jobs); the wider, lighter background bars represent the number of working residents, for each age group. If the the lighter 'working residents' bar is longer than darker 'jobs' bar, there is a labour surplus – the labour supply from working residents exceeds labour demand from local jobs, so some residents must work outside Marrickville. A longer dark bar means a labour deficit, with more local jobs than working residents.

The net labour balance is illustrated in the right graph for people of different ages. Here, bars to the right mean a labour surplus, bars to the left mean a jobs surplus. The longest bar to the right, for example, shows there was a surplus of 6,842 workers aged 25–34 years, with 3,061 too many males and 3,781 too many females for the number of local jobs. The longest bar to the left shows there was a job surplus of 73 among those aged 65–74 years with 60 too many male-filled jobs and 13 too many female-filled jobs for the number of local workers.



Ages of workers & employed residents in M'ville	M'ville employed residents			M'ville workforce			labour surplus / (shortage)			working residents as %
	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	males	females	workers	workforce
15–19 years	499	525	1,024	443	356	799	56	169	225	128%
20–24 years	1,699	2,066	3,765	1,024	951	1,975	675	1,115	1,790	191%
25–34 years	5,894	6,134	12,028	2,833	2,353	5,186	3,061	3,781	6,842	232%
35–44 years	5,539	4,859	10,398	3,334	2,568	5,902	2,205	2,291	4,496	176%
45–54 years	3,518	3,344	6,862	2,997	2,504	5,501	521	840	1,361	125%
55–64 years	1,797	1,378	3,175	1,871	1,188	3,059	(74)	190	116	104%
65–74 years	295	164	459	355	177	532	(60)	(13)	(73)	86%
75+ years	55	22	77	71	34	105	(16)	(12)	(28)	73%
<b>all workers</b>	<b>19,296</b>	<b>18,492</b>	<b>37,788</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>14,729</b>	<b>164%</b>

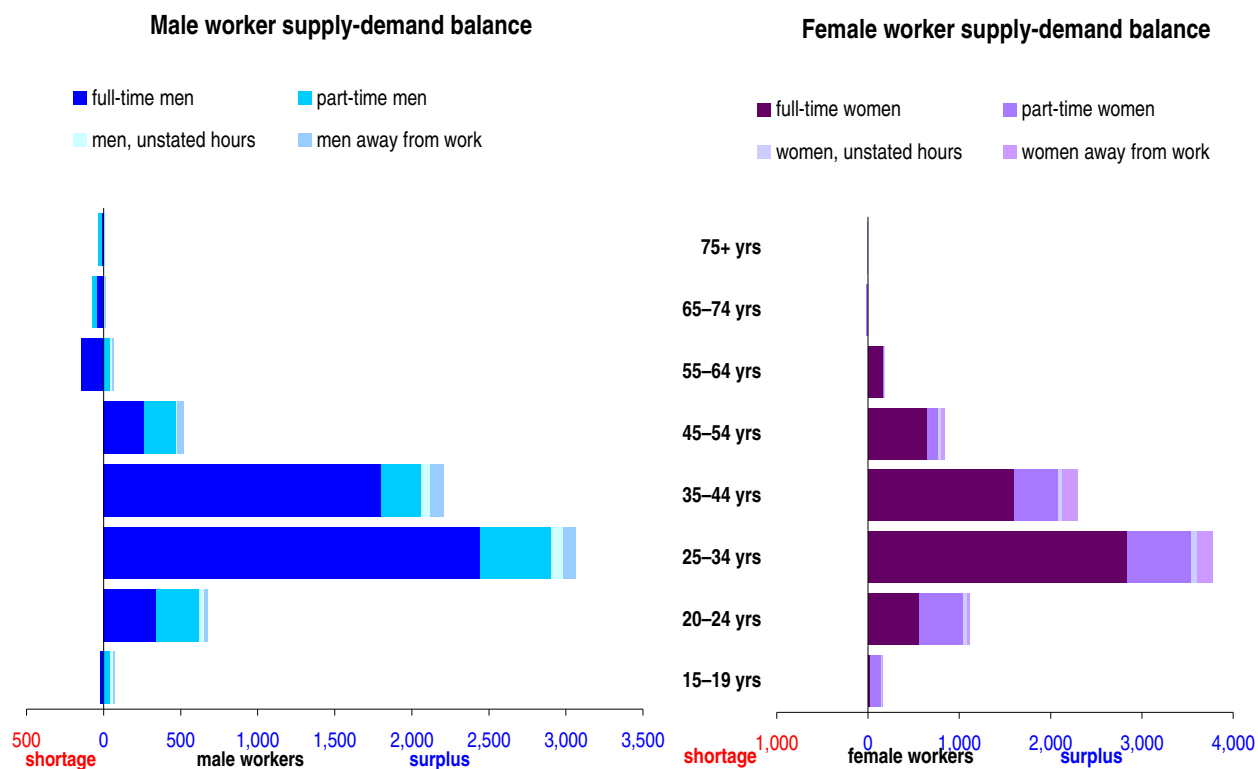
Source: Census 2006 Tables W01; B41.

## Full-time / part-time balance

The table and graph below show the difference between labour supply (residents) and demand (jobs), for male and female workers of different ages, according to whether their jobs were full-time or part-time, in Census week 2006. Some workers and residents were away from work that week. The labour balance is calculated by subtracting workforce / job numbers from resident worker numbers. Positive numbers, with bars pointing to the right in the graph, mean that there were more working residents in that age group than local jobs of that status (eg full-time). Negative numbers indicate more local jobs than residents, so labour had to be imported from other areas.

Here, there was a surplus of resident workers (over local jobs) most noticeably amongst full-time women aged 25–34 yrs (with 2,835 more residents than workers). Other sub-groups with relatively more residents were full-time men aged 25–34 yrs (2,448 more), full-time men aged 35–44 yrs (1,800 more), full-time women aged 35–44 yrs (1,597 more) and part-time women aged 25–34 yrs (707 more).

The local workforce (jobs) outnumbered employed residents most amongst full-time men aged 55–64 yrs (141 more), full-time men aged 65–74 yrs (46 more), part-time men aged 65–74 yrs (26 more), part-time men aged 75+ yrs (20 more) and full-time men aged 15–19 yrs (19 more).



Labour balance by age & employment, M'ville	Male labour surplus / (shortage)					Female labour surplus / (shortage)				
	full-time men	part-time men	men away from work	unstated hours	all men	full-time women	part-time women	women away from work	unstated hours	all women
15–19 yrs	(19)	43	11	21	56	21	125	11	12	169
20–24 yrs	343	275	20	37	675	569	471	32	43	1,115
25–34 yrs	2,448	456	83	74	3,061	2,835	707	171	68	3,781
35–44 yrs	1,800	262	86	57	2,205	1,597	489	166	39	2,291
45–54 yrs	263	210	40	8	521	643	122	39	36	840
55–64 yrs	(141)	42	10	15	(74)	161	17	2	10	190
65–74 yrs	(46)	(26)	5	7	(60)	1	(18)	(1)	5	(13)
75+ yrs	(10)	(20)	1	13	(16)	0	(9)	(3)	0	(12)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>8,361</b>

Source: WPP 2006 Table 01; BCP 2006 Table B41.

## Occupational balance

The balance between labour supply and jobs in Marrickville can also be examined by occupation, to see differences between the occupations of residents and those used in the local economy (in current jobs). The graph below shows the occupational balance by subtracting workforce numbers from resident numbers in each occupation. Positive numbers, and bars to the right in the graph, indicate there were more working residents in that occupation than used in local jobs. Negative numbers indicate more local jobs in that occupation than residents.

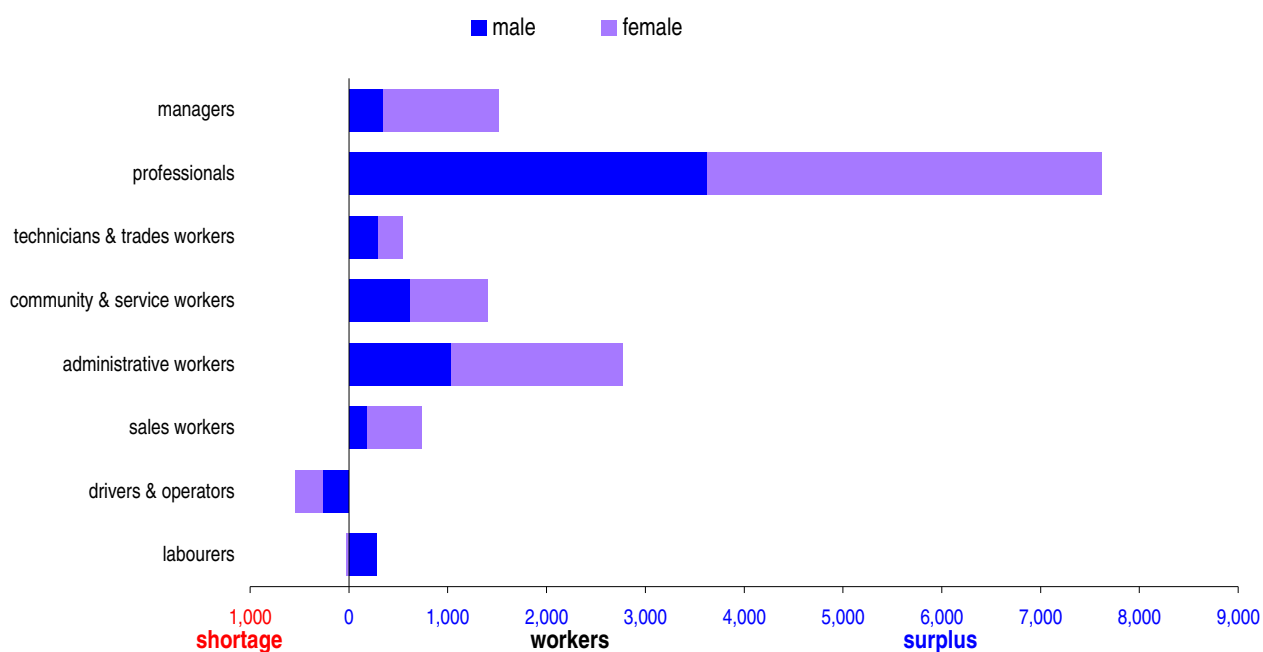
Local labour supply most exceeded local job numbers (so more residents had to work elsewhere), amongst:

- female professionals (3,993 more residents than local jobs),
- male professionals (3,626 more residents than local jobs),
- female administrative workers (1,734 more residents than local jobs),
- female managers (1,166 more residents than local jobs).

The occupational groups where there were more local jobs than residents, so workers had to come into Marrickville, included:

- female drivers & operators (282 more jobs than residents)
- male drivers & operators (268 more jobs)
- female labourers (21 more jobs).

### Occupational supply-demand balance



Occupational balance, M <sup>v</sup> ille	Surplus (shortage) = residents – jobs			Workforce / jobs			Working residents		
	male	female	workers	male	female	workers	male	female	workers
managers	351	1,166	1,517	2,243	1,071	3,314	2,594	2,237	4,831
professionals	3,626	3,993	7,619	2,173	2,524	4,697	5,799	6,517	12,316
technicians & trades workers	295	243	538	2,826	566	3,392	3,121	809	3,930
community & service workers	621	782	1,403	583	1,080	1,663	1,204	1,862	3,066
administrative workers	1,032	1,734	2,766	819	2,342	3,161	1,851	4,076	5,927
sales workers	189	547	736	1,058	1,039	2,097	1,247	1,586	2,833
drivers & operators	(268)	(282)	(550)	1,614	473	2,087	1,346	191	1,537
labourers	278	(21)	257	1,425	939	2,364	1,703	918	2,621
unknown occupation	242	200	442	186	97	283	428	297	725
<b>total employed workers</b>	<b>6,366</b>	<b>8,362</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>23,058</b>	<b>19,293</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>37,786</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Tables W13 and B44

## Industries' occupational balance

The table below shows the labour balance for each industry-occupation sub-group from the 2006 Census, with both the industries and occupations listed in order of their labour balance. Industries and occupations where there was the greatest surplus of labour (so more left Marrickville to work), are towards the top left corner, while those with the greatest labour job surpluses are towards the bottom right corner of the table.

Information in this table can inform local employment and industry development strategies. Strategies aimed at reducing an outflow of workers could look at encouraging jobs in the industry occupations with the greatest positive numbers (the largest labour surpluses), shaded green in the table. Strategies aimed at filling local jobs with residents might focus on training in the industry occupations with the biggest negative numbers (job surpluses), in red with orange shading in the table.

In Marrickville, the largest local labour surpluses over local job numbers were:

- professionals in technical services (1,647 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in education & training (1,316 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in health & social care (1,309 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in media / telecommunications (852 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in finance & insurance (735 more residents than local jobs)
- professionals in public service (632 more residents than local jobs).

The greatest excess of jobs over local labour supply were:

- technicians & trades workers in manufacturing (518 more local jobs than residents),
- drivers & operators in manufacturing (363 more local jobs than residents)
- labourers in manufacturing (340 more local jobs than residents)
- managers in manufacturing (310 more local jobs than residents)
- administrative workers in manufacturing (205 more local jobs than residents)
- administrative workers in wholesale trade (173 more local jobs than residents).

Workforce balance, industry X occupation, Marrickville	Surplus (shortage) = residents – jobs									total workers
	professionals	administrative workers	managers	community & service workers	sales workers	technicians & trades workers	labourers	drivers & operators	unknown occupation	
technical services	1,647	532	347	15	33	173	6	(8)	44	2,789
health & social care	1,309	230	134	317	21	76	92	27	29	2,235
education & training	1,316	226	185	18	9	68	16	5	15	1,858
finance & insurance	735	621	364	11	58	21	6	(7)	24	1,833
public service	632	513	248	67	9	40	(24)	60	10	1,555
media / telecommunications	852	224	206	(5)	77	136	19	18	18	1,545
accommodation & food	42	71	84	521	7	252	163	8	9	1,157
administration / support	190	167	114	114	54	60	169	10	15	893
arts & recreation	203	71	87	96	43	53	30	1	8	592
construction	73	(8)	35	12	8	291	151	(18)	12	556
transport, post & storage	82	306	75	95	72	(11)	(5)	(65)	5	554
retail trade	19	26	12	31	453	(55)	(17)	(36)	2	435
rental & real estate	51	60	36	7	6	17	14	(3)	6	194
utilities	50	35	16	0	(3)	28	17	3	3	149
other services	118	2	15	61	3	(64)	(42)	(35)	4	62
mining	11	9	11	0	0	4	0	5	0	40
rural production	1	1	(3)	0	(3)	2	19	(3)	0	14
wholesale trade	122	(173)	(167)	3	(89)	(60)	(74)	(151)	6	(583)
manufacturing	48	(205)	(310)	16	(52)	(518)	(340)	(363)	(6)	(1,730)
unstated	115	59	29	26	28	26	56	4	237	580
<b>all workers</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>(552)</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>14,148</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W12 Industry of employment by occupation

## Journeys to and from work

The chart below shows the journey-to-work patterns of Marrickville's local workforce, male and female, on the left, compared with its working residents, on the right. These groups overlap, both including residents who work locally. The local workforce were travelling into or within Marrickville to work, while the residents were either travelling to work within Marrickville or leaving to work elsewhere.

Overall, 19,774 workers travelled in/to Marrickville to get to work, 86% of the workforce, while 32,331 residents travelled to work from Marrickville, 86% of the employed residents. Most drove a car – 65% of trips by the workforce, and 45% of trips by working residents.

The other most common modes of transport in journeys to work, and the proportion of trips, were:

- \* 6% of workforce and 26% of working residents went by train
- \* 7% of workforce and 5% of the residents got a lift
- \* 14% of workforce and 7% of the residents walked
- \* 1% of workforce and 22% of the residents caught a bus

The journey-to-work data shows that, in Marrickville, the number in the workforce who worked at home was 1,168, while the number of employed residents who did so was 1,307 (differences may be due to coding of the workplace location being less precise than residential location). Those working at home made up 5% of the workforce and 3% of employed residents, compared with 4% of the workforce across Sydney.

The journey-to-work also indicates the average absentee rate in Marrickville's workforce in 2006 was about 8%; it was 10% across Sydney.

### Modes of trips to work



Trips to work	local workforce		working residents		local workforce		ratio of workers	working residents		ratio of workers
	trips	% travellers	trips	% travellers	% males	% females		% males	% females	
drove a car	12,846	65%	14,608	45%	66%	54%	1.6 M:F	43%	36%	1.3 M:F
went by train	2,767	6%	8,518	26%	12%	15%	1.0 M:F	23%	24%	1.0 M:F
got a lift	1,380	7%	1,742	5%	4%	10%	1.7 F:M	3%	6%	1.7 F:M
walked	1,359	14%	2,270	7%	5%	8%	1.2 F:M	6%	7%	1.1 F:M
caught a bus	1,251	1%	7,071	22%	5%	8%	1.3 F:M	17%	22%	1.2 F:M
used other modes	1,216	7%	1,698	5%	7%	4%	2.2 M:F	6%	3%	1.9 M:F
cycled	221	6%	799	2%	2%	0%	4.7 M:F	3%	1%	2.4 M:F
went by ferry or tram	24	0%	54	0%	0%	0%	1.7 M:F	0%	0%	2.6 F:M
<b>Trips to work</b>	<b>21,064</b>	<b>107%</b>	<b>36,760</b>	<b>114%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>
<b>Number of workers who ...</b>										
travelled to work	19,774	86%	32,331	86%	88%	82.4%	1.4 M:F	88%	83%	1.1 M:F
worked at home	1,168	5%	1,307	3%	4%	5.9%	1.1 F:M	3%	4%	1.1 F:M
did not work on Census day	1,853	8%	3,546	9%	6%	10.6%	1.4 F:M	7%	12%	1.6 F:M
not stated	264	1%	603	2%	1%	1.1%	1.5 M:F	2%	1%	1.4 M:F
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37,787</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>=</b>

The top half of the table shows trips, not workers, and multiple-mode trips (eg lift then bus) are counted as several trips, where possible. The '% travellers' is the number of trips as a % of the number who travelled to work. The 'used other modes' category includes trips by taxi, truck, motorcycle and 'other'.

# Additional Tables

Labour force status: workforce of M'ville	Men employed ...				Women employed ...				Total total
	full-time	part-time	away work	unstated	full-time	part-time	away work	unstated	
15-19 years	178	232	13	20	94	234	18	10	799
20-24 years	663	311	21	29	515	390	26	20	1,975
25-29 years	982	248	31	26	755	314	34	17	2,407
30-34 years	1,267	206	38	35	744	421	52	16	2,779
35-39 years	1,349	219	38	33	681	534	48	8	2,910
40-44 years	1,404	220	32	39	733	505	36	23	2,992
45-49 years	1,322	195	31	34	827	471	28	18	2,926
50-54 years	1,181	169	37	28	755	361	32	12	2,575
55-59 years	925	162	30	30	450	305	35	15	1,952
60-64 years	535	153	26	10	199	159	15	10	1,107
65-69 years	156	81	9	3	59	74	5	0	387
70-74 years	53	47	6	0	14	25	0	0	145
75 years and over	31	36	4	0	12	19	3	0	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>23,059</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W01

Labour force status: residents of M'ville	Men employed ...				Women employed ...				Total total
	full-time	part-time	away	unstated	full-time	part-time	away	unstated	
15-19	159	275	24	41	115	359	29	22	1,024
20-24	1,006	586	41	66	1,084	861	58	63	3,765
25-34	4,697	910	152	135	4,334	1,442	257	101	12,028
35-44	4,553	701	156	129	3,011	1,528	250	70	10,398
45-54	2,766	574	108	70	2,225	954	99	66	6,862
55-64	1,319	357	66	55	810	481	52	35	3,175
65-74	163	102	20	10	74	81	4	5	459
75-84	16	16	5	5	7	10	0	0	59
85 years	5	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,684</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>11,665</b>	<b>5,716</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>37,788</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B47

Industry by occupation, working residents	No. employed residents over 15 of Marrickville									2006
	managers	professionals	& trades	service	e workers	workers	operators	labourers	occupation	
rural production	18	11	5	0	5	0	0	25	0	64
mining	11	11	4	0	9	0	5	0	0	40
manufacturing	350	367	615	25	237	122	345	366	50	2,477
utilities	27	53	31	0	44	0	12	26	3	196
construction	228	123	843	12	143	27	47	310	33	1,766
wholesale trade	293	297	105	7	296	230	235	86	41	1,590
retail trade	650	177	198	51	264	1,460	109	148	19	3,076
accommodation & food	397	65	443	895	126	192	33	419	19	2,589
transport, post & storage	195	164	93	117	482	125	455	102	25	1,758
media / telecommunications	288	1,084	213	3	307	99	25	47	25	2,091
finance & insurance	439	826	28	24	825	72	4	9	42	2,269
rental & real estate	77	75	30	7	121	178	8	33	13	542
technical services	472	2,429	284	20	772	66	11	26	55	4,135
administration / support	177	263	89	164	241	65	21	402	18	1,440
public service	353	843	124	364	732	24	97	68	23	2,628
education & training	309	2,702	111	184	393	14	13	48	25	3,799
health & social care	234	1,935	124	843	530	34	37	202	41	3,980
arts & recreation	129	424	96	130	107	51	4	49	16	1,006
other services	114	299	395	183	184	31	44	159	15	1,424
not known	72	167	99	38	108	44	31	94	263	916
<b>all workers</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>12,315</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>37,786</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B43

Industry by occupation, local workforce	No. adults employed within Marrickville workforce									2006
	managers	professionals	& trades	service	e workers	workers	operators	labourers	occupation	
rural production	21	10	3	0	4	3	3	6	0	50
mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
manufacturing	660	319	1,133	9	442	174	708	706	56	4,207
utilities	11	3	3	0	9	3	9	9	0	47
construction	193	50	552	0	151	19	65	159	21	1,210
wholesale trade	460	175	165	4	469	319	386	160	35	2,173
retail trade	638	158	253	20	238	1,007	145	165	17	2,641
accommodation & food	313	23	191	374	55	185	25	256	10	1,432
transport, post & storage	120	82	104	22	176	53	520	107	20	1,204
media / telecommunications	82	232	77	8	83	22	7	28	7	546
finance & insurance	75	91	7	13	204	14	11	3	18	436
rental & real estate	41	24	13	0	61	172	11	19	7	348
technical services	125	782	111	5	240	33	19	20	11	1,346
administration / support	63	73	29	50	74	11	11	233	3	547
public service	105	211	84	297	219	15	37	92	13	1,073
education & training	124	1,386	43	166	167	5	8	32	10	1,941
health & social care	100	626	48	526	300	13	10	110	12	1,745
arts & recreation	42	221	43	34	36	8	3	19	8	414
other services	99	181	459	122	182	28	79	201	11	1,362
not known	43	52	73	12	49	16	27	38	26	336
<b>all workers</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>23,058</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W12

Workforce surplus by income, M'ville	Surplus (shortage) = residents - jobs			Workforce			Residents		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
nil or negative	1,507	2,115	3,622	136	104	240	1,643	2,219	3,862
\$1-\$149	850	1,244	2,094	312	471	783	1,162	1,715	2,877
\$150-\$249	2,969	3,658	6,627	468	609	1,077	3,437	4,267	7,704
\$250-\$399	1,629	2,368	3,997	1,033	1,212	2,245	2,662	3,580	6,242
\$400-\$599	945	1,115	2,060	2,287	2,516	4,803	3,232	3,631	6,863
\$600-\$799	875	1,289	2,164	2,336	1,715	4,051	3,211	3,004	6,215
\$800-\$999	879	1,434	2,313	1,854	1,196	3,050	2,733	2,630	5,363
\$1,000-\$1,299	1,168	1,977	3,145	1,820	1,026	2,846	2,988	3,003	5,991
\$1,300-\$1,599	982	1,290	2,272	1,074	660	1,734	2,056	1,950	4,006
\$1,600-\$1,999	888	854	1,742	641	282	923	1,529	1,136	2,665
\$2,000 or more	1,275	823	2,098	742	215	957	2,017	1,038	3,055
Not stated	3,490	3,166	6,656	224	126	350	3,714	3,292	7,006
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,457</b>	<b>21,333</b>	<b>38,790</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>23,059</b>	<b>30,384</b>	<b>31,465</b>	<b>61,849</b>

Source: ABS Census 2006 Tables W06 and B16

Qualifications of residents, by age	age groups of Marrickville residents								adults	in Syd adults	diff.
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	adults			
postgraduate degree/diploma	1%	8%	11%	11%	7%	2%	2%	8%	6%	2% more	
bachelor degree	10%	29%	22%	17%	10%	5%	3%	18%	14%	4% more	
diploma or advanced diploma	5%	9%	9%	7%	5%	2%	1%	7%	7%	0% less	
certificate III or IV	8%	12%	14%	12%	13%	12%	11%	12%	18%	6% less	
certificate I or II	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0% less	
unknown or unstated	17%	14%	13%	15%	17%	20%	27%	16%	14%	2% more	
none	58%	26%	28%	35%	46%	58%	57%	38%	39%	1% less	
<b>total males</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>30,384</b>	<b>1,614,188</b>		
postgraduate degree/diploma	1%	11%	16%	15%	9%	3%	1%	10%	5%	5% more	
bachelor degree	15%	36%	25%	17%	11%	4%	1%	21%	15%	6% more	
diploma or advanced diploma	5%	10%	12%	9%	6%	4%	2%	8%	9%	1% less	
certificate III or IV	7%	7%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%	6%	1% less	
certificate I or II	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	4%	1% less	
unknown or unstated	14%	12%	13%	14%	16%	18%	27%	14%	15%	0% less	
none	54%	21%	26%	37%	53%	69%	66%	38%	46%	8% less	
<b>total females</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>31,464</b>	<b>1,699,971</b>		
postgraduate degree/diploma	1%	10%	13%	13%	8%	3%	1%	9%	5%	3% more	
bachelor degree	13%	33%	24%	17%	11%	4%	2%	20%	15%	5% more	
diploma or advanced diploma	5%	10%	10%	8%	6%	3%	2%	8%	8%	1% less	
certificate III or IV	7%	9%	10%	8%	8%	7%	6%	8%	12%	3% less	
certificate I or II	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1% less	
unknown or unstated	15%	13%	13%	14%	16%	19%	27%	15%	14%	1% more	
none	56%	23%	27%	36%	50%	64%	62%	38%	43%	4% less	
<b>total adults</b>	<b>8,595</b>	<b>15,754</b>	<b>13,858</b>	<b>9,574</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>61,848</b>	<b>3,314,159</b>		

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table B39 and B5

Working patterns in M'ville, by sex	male workers in 2006			female workers in 2006			male workers 2001		female workers 2001	
	full-time	part-time	unstated	full-time	part-time	unstated	full-time	part-time	full-time	part-time
15-19 years	178	232	33	94	234	28	240	251	127	310
20-24 years	663	311	50	515	390	46	794	307	552	366
25-29 years	982	248	57	755	314	51	1,221	287	811	400
30-34 years	1,267	206	73	744	421	68	1,355	279	813	485
35-39 years	1,349	219	71	681	534	56	1,604	310	750	523
40-44 years	1,404	220	71	733	505	59	1,463	303	860	529
45-49 years	1,322	195	65	827	471	46	1,362	248	865	458
50-54 years	1,181	169	65	755	361	44	1,195	212	705	382
55-59 years	925	162	60	450	305	50	806	184	351	258
60-64 years	535	153	36	199	159	25	409	127	145	135
65-74 years	209	128	18	73	99	5	194	127	49	82
74+ years	31	36	4	12	19	3	30	22	11	14
<b>all workers</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>10,673</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>3,942</b>
average age	42 yrs	39 yrs	41 yrs	40 yrs	40 yrs	40 yrs	40 yrs	39 yrs	39 yrs	39 yrs

Source: ABS Census 2006 Table W01 age by labour force status (full-time/part-time) by sex